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Vol. 55

APRIL 1, 1930

No. 7



Small Libraries Number

STATISTICS IN A SMALL LIBRARY

MARIAN P. GREEN

SOME PROBLEMS OF SMALL LIBRARIES

JOHN B. FOGG

BOOKS IN SUBURBIA—THE SUBURBAN LIBRARY'S BOOK BUYING PROBLEMS

MARGERY QUIGLEY

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FOR the information of those who may not have seen a copy of the American Library Association Booklist for October, we take pleasure in reprinting verbatim the review of the New Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica which appeared in that publication—

The Encyclopaedia Britannica. 14th ed. A new survey of universal knowledge. Lond. The Encyclopaedia Britannica Company, Ltd; N. Y. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 1929. 24v. illus. maps. diag. \$129.50; \$325.

The first complete revision since 1911. Maintains the high tradition of earlier editions, although its field has been greatly widened and articles and bibliographies show that the work has been simplified, made more popular and more usable. There are thousands of excellently selected and reproduced new illustrations. The paper, while thin, is of good quality and high rag content. Now "re-made for the English-speaking world"; the departmental editors are about equally divided between Great Britain and the United States, and in many, if not in all, subjects a fine balance has been maintained. Its up-to-dateness is revealed not only in dates and figures and new subjects, but in its recognition of the changing attitudes of the day. Public librarians consulted have been unanimous in their approval. Opinion of high school librarians appears to be that, while the new Britannica is a fine addition to a high school collection, and in science and civics the best, there is still need in school libraries for a simpler encyclopaedia when only one can be afforded.

We would also suggest reference to the first report of the Committee on Subscription Books (Subscription Books Bulletin, Jan. 1930) wherein the new Britannica is reviewed and listed as "Recommended" by the Committee.

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THE ORGANIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE

AND THE SYSTEM OF THE SCIENCES

By HENRY EVELYN BLISS

Associate Librarian, The College of the City of New York

In the last issue of *The Library Journal* Mr. Henry B. Van Hoesen, in a lengthy review of Mr. Bliss's book, says in part:

"In practice, in prospect or in retrospect, every librarian is a classifier; and this book should be prescribed as a hurdle for every classifier . . . In general, the author has minimized the difficulty of our hurdle in every possible way—clearness of exposition, exemplification, detailed table of contents, abstracts at heads of sections, concluding summaries, tables and graphic presentations and various typographical devices."

"It ought to be prescribed and discussed in every library school, though even then one should not expect too much from it. Librarians will be better when they will know more not simply of the forms and classes but of the things themselves, when they will have some familiarity with at least one kind of knowledge. In the meanwhile, Bliss's book will help them to realize more clearly the intellectual needs of their profession."—Mr. George Sarton in *Isis*. \$5.00

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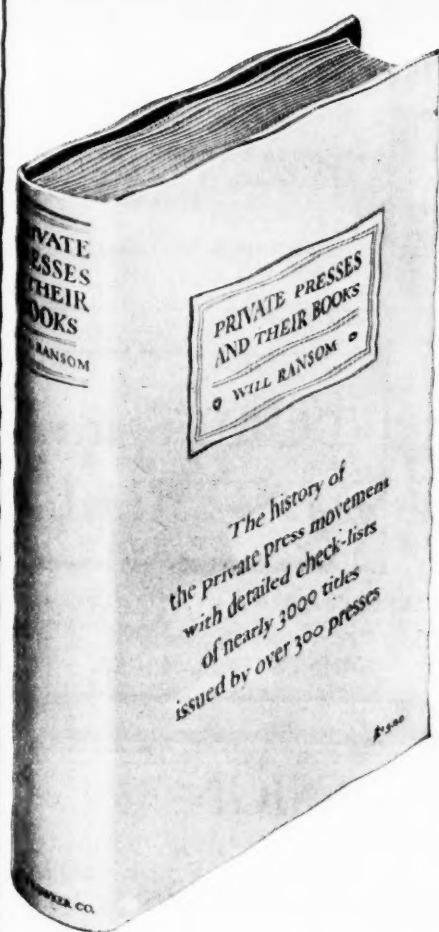
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A Review by the BOSTON TRANSCRIPT worth your reading



"Private Presses and Their Books," by Will Ransom, contains in its 494 octavo pages a record of a fascinating field of publishing which is today attracting more attention than ever among collectors. The author tells of the development of the private press and of the noted personalities that figure in its history; of the work of more than 300 presses, and gives a list of nearly three thousand "items" that have come from them, and an exhaustive index including the operators who have provided the material for this output. Not only are the American private presses described, but those of England and some continental places. Here also are described those presses which have worked in the spirit of the private press, like the Merrymount, Nonesuch, Random House and others. The book itself, designed by Mr. Ransom and printed at the Lakeside Press under the supervision of W. A. Kittredge, is an excellent example of the quasi-private press.

It is not an easy matter to define a private press. The *Laboratory Press*, conducted by Porter Garnett at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, with a purpose purely educational and having no commercial function, is strictly a private press. Yet it is, according to Mr. Ransom's definition, an "educational" rather than a "private" press. Various definitions are given of what constitutes the latter, the one accepted being of "a press that does work to express the sincere personality of the creator," whether it pays or not. The Strawberry Hill Press of Horace Walpole was what is generally understood to be a private press, yet it offered its works, or many of them, for sale, although Walpole expressed his purpose as "amusement." For our own part, we believe the best definition is that which Falconer Madan used in describing the Daniel Press: "A press carried on unofficially by a person or group of persons for his or their private purposes." This would seem to be sufficiently broad to allow the inclusion of all the presses enumerated by Mr. Ransom.

In view of the present widespread interest in fine printing, this book will be of value to many more than those who are collectors. The first section, giving a general view of the different private presses, American, English and Continental, also deals with the personalities back of these presses, the makers and designers of books. This view of the subject will be found not only informative, but entertaining, for Mr. Ransom writes with a facile pen. The check-list of private press issues is of course of more direct interest to the collector and the typographer, and to the former is indispensable. The details given are all that could be desired in most cases, and for the most of the presses the lists have been carefully checked. Mr. Ransom's book is one of the outstanding ones of the year in its class, and as an aid to the collector it merits the use of the word *indispensable*.

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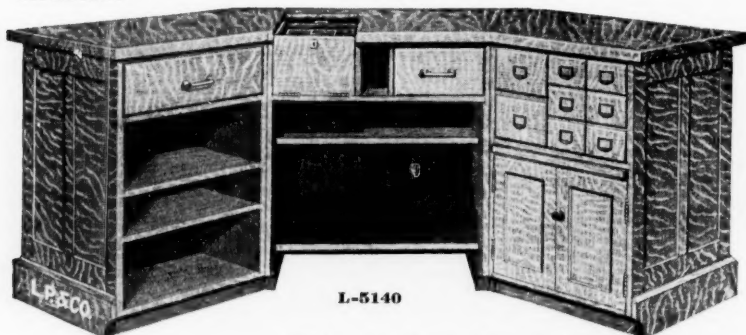
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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

✻ "The best laid plans o' mice and men . . ." has excellent application to this number. One of our scheduled articles did not arrive in time, but two, quite unexpected and excellent, dropped from the skies just in time to be included. You will want to read them all of course, but we draw your attention to the hitherto unannounced articles: one by John Fogg of New Brunswick, N. J., who presents many problems of the small library in an excellent manner, and the other by Jessie Smith of Hiram College, Ohio, who certainly has a unique solution to the problem of training assistants in a small college library.

✻ In addition to the previously announced articles on Vacation Reading, scheduled for April 15, the story of the World Cruise at Rice Branch, Cleveland Public Library, will be told by Anne Fox Oliphant, children's librarian.

✻ The Business and Special Libraries number is planned for May first and, due to the cooperation of several special librarians, interesting articles are forthcoming.

B. E. W.



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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

APRIL 1, 1930

Some Problems of Small Libraries

*A Homogeneous Relation Between Board of Trustees, Librarian,
and Staff Is Essential to an Efficient Library Service, Either
Large or Small, No Matter Where Located*

By John B. Fogg

Directing Librarian, Free Public Library, New Brunswick, N. J.

THE PARAMOUNT problem faced, almost without exception, by small libraries everywhere is that of adequately financing the program that the librarians and trustees would set up. Seriously attacking this problem, these same librarians and trustees find themselves facing the inevitable circle. To be sure, a library's service is limited by the financial support it receives, but can it rightfully expect to receive support beyond the value placed on it by those who pay the bills—the taxpayers? For just a moment, put yourself in the place of a city councilman who is constantly reminded that taxes are fast reaching the point beyond which the average taxpayer cannot pay. You are asked to vote for an increased appropriation for an institution serving at the most one-third of the municipality. You only hear of it when it needs more money; few people talk about it, and those who do are not overly enthusiastic about the service they receive. Would you, honestly, in his place, vote that increase? But, you hasten to remind me, we are doing the best that we can with our meager appropriation. We would like to do all of these things, but we simply haven't the necessary funds. And there is your circle.

So long as libraries are confined to this circle no one can expect any real progress. The real problem is to break up this everlasting "beating around the bush" and get started toward somewhere. In the first place, a definite pro-

gram of library service must be decided upon which will include service to all interests of the city. To develop just a more elaborate program for only part of the community would be suicidal. Remember, our cities include business and industry as well as schools and recreational readers. All interests, I repeat it, must be represented in this program in proportion to their prominence in the community's life.

With these constructive plans tabulated, and their costs over a period of years evaluated, the library trustees will then be able to go before the city officials requesting something definite instead of vaguely asking for additional appropriations to meet "normal growth" or "enlarge an overcrowded building." We have found it helpful in New Brunswick to send our officials individually the requirements of the library outlined in budget form and showing definitely where the increases are. In this way they can see exactly how the money is to be spent. Previous to acting officially on the library's needs, the city officials and the finance committee of the board of trustees meet in conference, at which time all the various items are explained in full. The officials have a chance then to question any portion of the budget. An interesting expression from one of our city officials when we were discussing library needs in conference was that "you couldn't accuse the library trustees of extrava-

gance." That was his impression of our set-up for the coming year. A six per cent increase in the library appropriation with an 18-point rise in the tax rate in New Brunswick shows the effectiveness of this procedure.

It is well to remember in emphasizing the library's needs to city officials that they are more interested in the benefits to the voters than in the detailed needs of the library. They will usually not be interested in knowing that this increase you are asking for will enable you to buy more books, that you can then employ another person to help out, or that you will then be able to buy a new magazine rack. These details are only a means to an end. What they want to know is what difference it makes if you do or do not receive all these things.

The discussion of financing a library program just completed presupposes that the program has been worked up into a budget covering all expenditures. In this day and time one need not elaborate on the advantages, in fact, the indispensability, of the budget plan. No business can long exist or expect to prosper under a less careful accounting plan, and libraries which do not adopt modern business methods cannot hope to warrant the support they desire. It is absolutely essential that libraries adopt a business-like manner of financing their programs. If they can show at the end of a year that they have been run according to up-to-date business methods, and that the money appropriated has been spent both carefully and wisely and entirely to the benefit of the municipality, the chances are just that much better for a more healthy support the following year. In the majority of cases such a procedure should net increased revenue in proportion to the appeal of the program set up and the success of the committee's persuasive abilities. However, if your library is among the few that may receive a complete turn-down, do not give up in despair, but try to determine the limiting factors and go back with a vengeance the next year. If you have done your job well, you may be sure that the city officials know more of the real purpose of a library than they ever did before. Your efforts will not have been in vain.

One of the pleasantest and yet one of the most responsible duties of a librarian is the building of a book collection that will be worthy of the title, library. It is most important that librarians give the selection of books a prominent part of their time, and the growing needs of the community must be their guiding star. Beginning the year with a new book fund, it is advisable to set aside certain amounts to cover reference books and replace-

ments, and to provide for the improving of various sections requiring special attention from time to time. The collections of foreign books, scientific books, business and industrial books, and classical writings are a few which need special attention. Of course, it is impossible to keep all sections up to date at all times, but occasional special attention would be decidedly helpful, and a small fund should be set aside for this purpose.

The selection of current books is a real delight, especially when you can see the books themselves instead of working from lists. By an arrangement with our local book dealer, through whom we purchase most of our books, opportunity is given the library to see the publisher's lines in advance of publication and as a whole. As the publisher's salesmen appear at the book store with their spring or fall lines, they are sent up to the library, giving us the opportunity to select titles that we are certain of buying when published. The salesmen are usually well informed on their publications, and the information that they are able to give is helpful in making a selection. A word of caution should accompany this suggestion, that extreme care be exercised lest you overbuy. The lines will all be very attractive, and the interest in the books may put you off your guard, so that you may order books that are really not the type for the library. Used with due care, however, this preliminary buying is timely, in that you have the books for circulation shortly after publication and also the librarian has an opportunity to "size up" the season in advance.

This selection should account for only the "sure buys," and where there is a question the decision should be left until the book has been published and either read or reviewed favorably. It is not difficult to find reviews of books, as the field is full of them, but the real difficulty is to get the review soon after the book is published. Most reviews of any value appear from one to three months after the book is published. Book reviews of particular interest to small libraries are: *The Retail Bookseller*, including *The Blue List*, published by Baker & Taylor, Jobbers, New York; *The Book Review Digest*, published by H. W. Wilson Company; *The Booklist*, and the Book Supplements of Sunday papers, of which that of the *New York Herald Tribune* is perhaps the most consistent and reliable. Of the review sources listed above, *The Blue List*, published monthly as part of *The Retail Bookseller*, is the most timely and is a very good list for small libraries. Brief reviews accompany the lists, which include many prepublication titles. Except for its lack of timeliness, *The Booklist*

is exceptionally fine, as it not only lists the books with a review, but gives the classification and subject headings. In addition, a selected list for small libraries appears in the back of each number. The other reviews are very good for final checking and should be looked over regularly.

Just as system is applied to the selection of books, it must also be applied in the purchase of them. Other things being equal, it is always best to deal "at home." If you are as lucky as we are that way, you should most certainly buy your new books from your local book dealer. We receive a 25 per cent discount and free delivery, with a privilege of exchange, together with excellent service. In case you are not so fortunate, there are several jobbers who will give the terms listed above. Such jobbers are Wanamaker's in Philadelphia; Baker & Taylor, New York; Library Book House, Springfield, Mass., and several others. Many libraries find it advisable to buy the popular fiction and children's books resewed and in buckram bindings. Baker & Taylor, Library Book House, and Rade-mackers & Son of Newark supply new titles in these bindings.

The replacement of worn-out copies is a problem in itself and provides an excellent chance for visiting second-hand book stores and remainder dealers. I look forward with rare delight to my more or less regular visits to Philadelphia and New York for this purpose. It usually happens that while looking for replacements you run across publisher's remainders or review copies of books you have turned down from current lists of new books. As these are usually priced at 50 per cent off, you are thus able to get books you otherwise could not afford. I frequently pass up a high-priced book when new and pick it up later at 50 per cent off. This is common practice among many librarians and is well worth the consideration of all. Particularly should small libraries with limited funds avail themselves of such "honest-to-goodness" bargains.

Unless a book is badly torn or marked inside, it usually pays to rebind rather than replace even at second-hand prices. The price of binding is lower than for second-hand books, except on reprints; a rebound book is superior to even a new book in wearing qualities and, with the bright colors now being used, attractiveness. Before having any books bound be sure to look into all the new materials being developed for this purpose. There are many new and bright colors and also attractive designs in use at the present time. Experience has proved that bright colors and attractive bindings circulate books much faster

than the older types of ultra-conservative binding. If you want a book read, be sure it has good-sized type and an attractive binding, and you are practically sure of attainment.

Having solved the financial problem and bought the books, the librarian, with the assistance of the board of trustees, faces the problem of providing the personal equation to care for the books and see that they are systematically distributed and returned. The selection of assistants is all important and requires careful consideration of personal qualities. In fact, I would be inclined to place personal qualities, such as willingness to work, accuracy, ability to meet the public courteously, inherent desire to advance the ideals of library service, and the placing of service above self ahead of educational qualifications. The education can be got later, but the lack of personal qualities is seldom made up. Most of our assistants come to us as part-time workers from our local high school. Our full-time assistants are selected from the best of the part-time workers, and thus have experience in the basic principles of the library before they begin full-time work. The first summer after they graduate from high school and are appointed to full-time work they are expected to begin their work at summer school, and it is an unwritten law that raises in salaries are contingent on summer school training. Where possible, it is always best to replace vacancies by moving up members of the staff and taking on some one for the lowest position. In small libraries this procedure could be adopted in almost every instance except for replacing a librarian, providing the staff makes a practice of attending summer session courses.

Staff meetings or conferences held at regular intervals are decidedly helpful, even in small libraries, for developing a unity of purpose of the library as a whole. Separated according to duties, it is easy for assistants to lose sight of the real ideal they are working for and to think only of their particular tasks. A unified staff with an ideal of "service" can best be attained by talking over the problems of the library and solving frequently problems which, if allowed to remain unsolved, might completely disrupt the service the library is rendering. We use our staff meetings to review current books as well, and find them highly interesting as well as enlightening.

It is well to remember that, after all, the staff is made up of human beings and their interests must be considered in arranging the work of the library. Schedules of small libraries frequently call for the assistants to make three trips to the library in a day, i.e., they may be scheduled 9-11, 1-5, 7-9, or some-

thing like that. Although the total hours for the day are no more than a 9-1, 2-6, or 1-5, 6-9 schedule the difference to the assistant can be readily seen. If possible, arrange it so that the time can be blocked instead of spread out. This will add considerably to their comfort and they will be able to give much more to their work as they will not be worn out tramping back and forth.

Most libraries require between thirty-eight and forty-two hours per week of assistants, the deciding factors usually being the size of staff or number of hours the library is open daily. A forty-hour week is recommended, but each library must make its own decision according to local conditions. If there is much sickness among the staff it might be well to develop a definite system of so much sick leave per year. Several of the more progressive libraries have already developed such a system with unused portions applying toward an extended leave of absence with pay after a certain number of years. This is, of course, an ideal condition, but beyond the reach of most small libraries. Librarians and trustees will usually find that the interest given the welfare of staff members will be returned many times in better attitudes toward work and toward all the library is striving to accomplish.

Service to outside agencies, including schools, hospitals, industries, etc., should be developed as much and as quickly as local conditions warrant and will permit. Unless the schools have their own libraries under the Board of Education, they should receive the first attention of the library. Even if they do have their own libraries there should be a healthy cooperation, one with the other. Class visits to the library with instruction in the use of the library should be carried out regardless of the library situation in the schools. This is easily accomplished by a definite scheduled arrangement decided by the schools and the library.

If there are no libraries in the schools, classroom or school libraries should be arranged through the cooperation of the Board of Education and Board of Trustees of the library. In most cities the Board of Education pays part of the expense, usually purchasing the books. The relations between the schools and the library can be further strengthened by a special program during Book Week. The library at New Brunswick has supplied speakers for the assemblies of local high schools during Book Week each of the past few years. Each year the students look forward to the Book Week speaker from the library and the speakers are always enthusiastically received.

In all the library is striving to do there must be faith and cooperation between the librarian and Board of Trustees. Ideally, the Board of Trustees will provide the money through the annual appropriation and, with the librarian's help, formulate the policies of the library. The librarian's position is to carry out these policies and to recommend new ways of improving the library's service. In all the librarian does where a matter of policy is involved the Board of Trustees must be informed and taken into confidence. Nothing bothers a trustee more than to be told from the outside, first, something new the library is doing. Then, too, a trustee through his contacts can be a great aid to the librarian in starting new services or in meeting people outside the library. The trustees, on the other hand, must be just as thoughtful of the librarian's rights.

A homogeneous relation between Board of Trustees, Librarian and Staff is essential to an efficient library service no matter where it is located. That library in which this homogeneity is most highly developed and where there is a sincere desire to provide the city it serves with the best and most up-to-date library service, will go farthest toward reaching the library ideal of "The best books for the most people at the least cost."



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Increasing the Usefulness of My Public Library

The Librarian in the Small Library Must Act the Roles of Children's Librarian, Cataloger, Chairman of Book Committee, Desk Assistant, Reference and Chief Librarian

By Anna Mower

Librarian, Morrissetten Centennial Library, Vermont

ACCORDING to the old adage, "A cat may look at a king," so the small town librarian may look at the methods employed in the large institutions, but only to see how far they can be adapted to her needs and problems.

We read in our professional magazines of the small library of fifty or sixty thousand volumes which shows that *small* is a relative term. Ours is a small library of 6300 volumes in a town of about 3000 inhabitants, and two years ago about 23 per cent of the population were active borrowers. The library is open every afternoon and on four evenings. There is no assistant librarian, so whatever projects are undertaken must be selected with the idea that they cannot interfere with the daily routine of work.

In most places I am sure the library year begins with September, not with the calendar year, for September brings to the library quite a different life. We are located near both high and graded buildings, and most of the children on their way to and from home pass our doors. So it is in the autumn that we begin the story of our activities. We have made sporadic attempts to teach the use of the library to the students before, but never until last year did we give systematic instruction on the book, its contents, on the catalog, the use of the *Readers' Guide*, and the most common reference books. This instruction did not permit of our observing Children's Book Week, but we did visit each of the grades from the third up, talk with them about their reading, and leave lists of books which they would enjoy.

Most of the teachers in our rural schools had collections of books which the children were permitted to take home. To these teachers at the end of the school year letters were sent to be read to the children expressing the hope that they had enjoyed our books and inviting them to get reading matter for themselves during the summer vacation. This year also we tried a new summer reading project. Before the schools closed in June we visited the grades from the third to the sixth inclusive, and invited the children to a vacation trip by means of books. The idea had been tried in

Bridgeport, Conn., Springfield, Mass., and other large libraries, but we had to adapt it to our facilities. For both younger and older children, lists of books were made, telling of people or places of historic interest or dealing with different sections of America. It was recommended that, if they wanted to take the trip, they should read eight books, two of which should be true stories. The only attraction offered was some little outline maps of the United States, upon which they traced with colored pencils the various stages of their trip and took home with them when their journey was ended.

Thus far we have been speaking as a children's librarian, but there remain the rôles of cataloger, chairman of the book committee, desk assistant, reference and chief librarian in which we act. The cataloger has too little to do, since the number of new books is small, but that makes the second job, that of chairman of the book committee, doubly responsible, since the book money must be wisely expended. On her falls the duty of seeing that she offers her patrons a well-balanced ration. Some of the books must contain vitamin *A* to feed the ideals and aspirations, vitamin *B* to prevent mental rickets, vitamin *C* to guard against moral scurvy, and vitamin *D* to help them face this kaleidoscopic twentieth century with honesty and courage.

As desk attendant she offers this mental diet to borrowers, carefully distinguishing between the farmer who wants something exciting enough to keep him awake after a long day in the open and the convalescent who needs something soothing; the leisurely person who wants something to help pass the time away and the busy one who honestly desires to keep in touch with the worthwhile in literature; the detective story addict who explains that President Hoover reads them, and the person who longs for the good "old-fashioned love story with the happy ending.

As reference librarian, the demands are varied, ranging from information on the religion of the colonists for a member of the local D. A. R. to "dope on muskrats" for someone considering entering the business of raising them. These activities are only a part

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of the general policy of the institution which the librarian, together with the trustees, must shape. How shall we make the entire community conscious of its library? Serving as a community center helps. The local Red Cross holds its annual business meeting here. The village woman's club meets regularly when the building is not open for library purposes, and it, together with the club organized in the outlying district, asks that the librarian have a place on its program, and this gives an opportunity to emphasize some of the worthwhile books. The editor of our local weekly newspaper helped to solve the problem of publicity by giving us a particular place in his sheet, where each week "The Library Corner" offers news items, book reviews, current happenings in the world of books or authors, or, when ideas run low, just a quotation appropriate to the season.

Thus simply and persistently we try to make the library fill its niche in the community. That this niche is slowly enlarging is shown in part by the circulation. Fifteen years ago

we had a per capita circulation of 3.6. In spite of the multiplicity of present-day distractions, last year there was a per capita circulation of 7.1. I do not offer these facts and figures as anything unusual. Many other libraries, working under greater handicaps, can offer a better record. They just suggest the reason why a good many people work in these small libraries when they might clerk in a store, work in an office or teach school more profitably. We believe with Kathleen Norris, "Once get into the habit of really enjoying books and you have put into your life something that is pure gain. Nothing restores a sense of true proportion, the true values of our harassed and undignified lives, like a background of books. Little detached flashes of life they are—a Russian interior here, a cold bit of New England ice poetry there, they begin to build themselves together, to take form, to give an expanding interest in the big world, and a willingness at least to decrease one's own ignorance."

To paraphrase the title of a recent popular book, "I Like Librarying."

Books in Suburbia—The Suburban Library's Book Buying Problems

The Suburban Library Is Really a Small Library with Problems Peculiarly Its Own

By Margery Quigley

Librarian, Public Library, Montclair, N. J.

WHEN I unlock the library's front door in the morning and discover outside two or three chauffeurs in livery who have been waiting beside their Packards and Isottas in order to return a few books on Spanish art or stained glass which their mistresses have been studying upon for club papers, my librarian's heart swells with pride. "If a man can build a better mousetrap—," I say to myself. "If a suburban community is willing to tax itself properly for a public library—," I continue to muse, as I beam over the gratifying circulation figures of yesterday, "there is no limit to the suburban library's usefulness."

When the golden glow has worn off, when I read over the Regional Plan and with its authors try to think what our clientèle and the communities of neighboring suburban libraries will be ten and twenty years hence, I am forced to recognize two truths about suburban libraries: that we are not giving our suburban readers either the books they actually need nor the books they want (two quite different matters), and that the traditional library methods of book

purchase if persisted in by the suburban library are going to lay the suburban library low.

No public libraries in the United States are at such a crisis in their lives at the present moment as the suburban libraries. We are neither delivering the goods our borrowers want from us nor reaching the persons we should reach, and pretty soon the three groups of us, the library folk, the unsatisfied and the untouched, will all find it out, and then, what?

In general the average suburban town consists of The Rich, Those-with-Superior-Brains-but-with-no-Great-Amount-of-Capital, Servants—a class which makes up the suburban library's foreign born and colored patrons to a great extent—a few nice lads who work in chain stores on the order of the A. & P. and Commuters. Some phase or other of life in the city affects the mental life of each suburban resident. If he reads, the urge which made him get the book in hand has some very close connection with the city.

A good many suburban libraries, those with fair book funds, are therefore panting for

breath. They are trying to get the new books bought and on the shelf before inveterate readers of Sunday book reviews and daily book columns and persons who stroll down the Avenue and look in book shop windows can call up on the telephone and ask to have a long list of books purchased because of special request. No more waiting nowadays for authoritative library reviews, no more patient delay until one of the library assistants or her relatives can read the novel from cover to cover to see if it is pure enough for inclusion in the Public Library's collection; no more order cards and letters in triplicate and express bills and long waits for shipments held for lacks. Instead, at least a weekly trip to the city to publishers or to shops where one can snatch the latest titles off the display shelves and decide then and there on inclusion. More and more suburban libraries are using the book sections of department stores, because of deliveries in less than twenty-four hours, at no cost for carriage, and with no letters to be written.

The book-purchasing agent of the suburban library is at present its pivotal assistant. She must keep a jump ahead of the readers of *The New Yorker* and *Herald Tribune Books*, she must have the current plays and movies in book form, if possible before the plays open, she must know what exhibitions and what commercial movements in the city will affect the reading interests of the suburbs and what lecturers may be expected to address suburban audiences during the coming lecture season.

By the same tokens, gone, or rather almost gone, is meticulous censorship as practised in all good libraries even as short a time as five years ago. It is simply futile in the face of suburban maturity. I recently borrowed *Point Counter Point* from the shelves of the public library where I work and decided, after reading it, that I had no moral right to distribute it to Montclair readers from under the roof of the Public Library. Two weeks after I had withdrawn all copies, it was assigned for study to a group of our most conservative club-women; and into the collection once more it had to go.

Every change in the zoning law to permit the erection of apartment houses in suburbs increases the number of potential fiction readers in the town. Every apartment house actually built changes the Public Library's relationship to the circulation rental libraries in bookshops and drug stores, for women in apartment houses read a lot of fiction. This relation is something which will have to be settled sooner or later by conference and treaty based on reciprocity. Public libraries practically al-

ways suggest the neighboring rental library when reporting a new novel "out." It does not work the other way round, however; so, as long as the rental library refuses or neglects or does not know enough to recommend the public library to persons who inquire for material not at the rental library and properly the province of the public library—the novels of Dumas, for instance—no suburban public library is likely to cut down its purchases in the new fiction field.

But to go back to The Totally Untouched-by-suburban-libraries. These are chiefly *The Rich* and *The Commuters*, a good half of the suburban town's population. It is safe to say that the majority of *The Rich* is completely indifferent to the local public library. It has every reason to be, except one (divulged two paragraphs below).

The Rich are used to beauty and comfort in their homes, and most suburban libraries are neither beautiful nor comfortable. They are accustomed to quick service and super-service, because money buys both. The suburban library at present is so geared that it can give neither. The clerks and shopkeepers of the suburban town go in for obsequiousness; the library assistants unconsciously have a different manner which is not always pleasing to Mrs. Gold-rocks.

One of the stock justifications for the absence of the wealthy from the program of the suburban library is, "The wealthy person buys all the books he requires." He buys a good many, it is true. Almost every best seller and Book-of-the-Month title may be found around his house. It is equally true that never in the history of books did wealthy persons need the services of the public library as much as today. How does a wealthy person dare to buy a bit of expensive furniture or lay out a garden or build a wing on his house, to take simple illustrations, without first reading up on the subject—not simply reading a few books which one's favorite bookshop happens to have in stock, but titles found on sensible annotated bibliographies furnished by the public library? How can a Junior League probationer get along without the public library? How can a wealthy person build up a workable family library without consulting the public library and using its wealth of experience with subscription books and with children's favorites? The obligation of the rich to read is much greater than that put upon the rest of us who consume print. The rich never needed to make up their minds on great problems so much; to do so they must read wisely and widely.

The suburban library has only begun to make its contribution to the rich. We spend so much

time at libraries trying to teach children how to use card catalogs and *Readers' Guides* and *World Almanacs*. If we invested a commensurate amount of time on groups of wealthy women and held classes to teach them how best to spend their money on books, we would pack the library curb with limousines.

Then the whole range of telephone service and delivery by messenger and parcel post waits to be developed with the rich, and the faster the suburban library goes in for adequate publicity here, the better for everyone. I was in an exclusive little bookshop in Suburbia the other day when a distinctly capitalistic mother, evidently at her wits' end, rushed in and said to the clerk, "Have you a book which tells how to play dominoes?" "No; I'm sorry," replied the clerk, and the incident was closed. Almost any suburban library, if called on the telephone, would have read off the fundamental rules to her or set the book aside for her. Speed the day of the public library's concern for the rich and the consequent enthusiasm of the rich for the public library. Both parties would make money by the union, bookstores would make more sales, and the diffusion of knowledge from the printed page would at least be more diffused.

We may as well confess also that the average suburban library scarcely touches the commuters. To prove it one has only to walk down the aisles of any suburban train. Out of a train load of passengers I doubt if one can find ten persons reading books. If an imaginative librarian allows her mind to run on schemes to equip commuters with books as well as with newspapers and *The Wall Street Journal*, she glimpses all sorts of services; slot machines for books operated with a library registration disk, a library branch in the station made up entirely of pocket-size volumes, the commuter's ticket acting as a perfectly good "identification card," and so on. In the only case I have heard of where a public library planned to set up a commuters' branch under most liberal lending terms in a great union station the owners of the newspaper and magazine concession in the station had the permission rescinded.

The suburban library's disgruntled customers are the poor souls who "take courses for credit." Scratch almost any suburbanite around New York and you find she is taking a course; at Columbia, at N. Y. U., Rutgers extension, in Newark, in her own home town, or by correspondence. Although it is not uncommon for five hundred persons to be referred to the same book at the same time to the librarian's certain knowledge, the adult suburban student is reluctant to believe that anyone else in the community could want the book he or she wants.

Suburban librarians make desperate efforts to buy required readings well in advance of the demand. They try to drag by mail from instructors the names of texts and supplementary recommendations. Zeal dies after a few such answers as, "There is a copy of each book on reserve for my class in the University Library," "I try to compel my students to own copies of the book, or at least to have one in class at each meeting."

The tired, hard-pressed students who for one reason or another are not buying these essential texts will continue to tell the world that the suburban library "simply doesn't have a thing I want," just as long as instructors in extension and adult education classes insist upon the reading of definite pages and chapters, instead of saying, "Read everything you can lay hands on around this subject."

The suburban library will properly come to do in a general way for books and information and special libraries in the metropolitan district what the *Union List of Serials* does in print for magazines—tell the seeker after information the nearest library where he can get it. This service will often take time, time, for instance, to borrow or time to photostat pages. It will cost someone money. For example, it recently cost the Montclair Library fifty-five cents in telephone calls to tell the father of a college student home on a short vacation where in the vicinity she could borrow or buy a copy of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Journals* before night-fall. The recognition of such a policy will put an end to that feeling of frustration so many persons have in dealing with libraries, and it will also give the librarian the pleasure of seeing a library inquiry through to its end. Many more letters of introduction to librarians of special libraries, much fuller understanding of what the special libraries contain and what service they are equipped to give, many more books purchased by individuals will be among the results of selling this "metropolitan area" idea to readers and to information assistants.

Suppose the Board of Library Trustees in Suburbia should say to their librarian, "Just what can this library do in the way of books and printed matter that no other agency in town—schools, bookstores, art museum, women's clubs—can do at all or even do fairly adequately?" Suppose this board then said, "When we find out what the library is best fitted to do in this town we will go ahead and do that and nothing else."

What answer could the librarian make? I think she could say with truth, "The suburban library stands alone in this town in the completeness of its files of magazines and the indexes which open them up. No other institu-

tion in town can have the collection of expensive and up-to-date reference books we have. No one is equipped to give so many kinds of information by telephone, from nine to nine daily. Theoretically at least our advice about books to buy ought to be the best in town, for we have ready access to all sorts of authoritative printed bibliographies. We can act as a clearing house to tell where the nearest source

of information is, if the information is not available here."

"Magazine—reference books—telephone answers to questions—bibliographies—local information; all right! Get some superb reference librarians, and don't care what the telephone bills are henceforth," reply the trustees. "It won't come to a cent more than the present program, either," they add cannily.

Statistics in a Small Library

By Marian P. Greene

Librarian, Alhambra Public Library, California

"Statistics prove so many things:
The size of towns, the height of kings,
The age of children in the schools,
The skull development of fools,
The wealth of lucky millionaires,
The price of hens and mining shares—
All things below and things above,
It seems to me statistics prove.

But no; statistics never yet
Appraised a single violet,
Statistics never caught the gleam
That dances on a meadow stream
Or weighed the anthem of a bird
In forest aisles, devoutly heard;
Statistics never proved a soul
In high or low, in part or whole;

How much statistics cannot prove."
—*Library Occurrent.*

THE ONLY way, apparently, that a small or medium-sized library can obtain funds from whatever governing body controls it is to prove by statistics of circulation, reference work, telephone calls, or what not that it is underfinanced and undermanned, or, I should say, underwomaned. This constitutes a real menace to the soul of the library in that part of the work that "statistics cannot prove," which is more vital, more necessary to true growth than any number of more or less useless volumes on the shelves, or than any amount of daily circulation records. The soul of the library is the staff thereof. At various State and national meetings for the past seventeen years (and longer, for all I know), in *Libraries* and *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*, the qualifications of a library assistant have been discussed. Around and around we go, like the patient horses of old-time, one-ring circuses, and these discussions apparently are nothing but variations on the same old theme, with nothing new or really constructive to give the young and growing library assistant fresh courage and revived interest in her work.

At a recent meeting of the Sixth District of the California Library Association the topic for the afternoon session was "Professional Advancement." Librarians spoke from various library angles, and urged that the staff be encouraged to attend lecture courses, read more, travel, and sit at the feet, spiritually, of those who have attained prominence in the library world. How travel when the salaries

are so low that only the assistant who can make her own clothes, cook her own meals, and live at home can exist from one salary check to another? How travel, even, if funds have accumulated, when the long vacation never exceeds three weeks, and in many local libraries has been cut to two? How read more and take extension courses when her eight-hour day leaves the average assistant bodily and mentally numb, even though she be young and healthy? What she wants, and what she needs, at the end of a library day is fun and recreation—a complete change of thought.

Librarians and library assistants, to be efficient, must come refreshed and happy to their work each day. It is the duty of the librarian, and it should be her chief interest and pleasure, to help her subordinates feel the dignity and importance of their tasks, to realize that there is life in even minute detail. What can we do to keep those who must necessarily do a large part of the drudgery, that belongs to all daily tasks, alive and growing in spirit? How can we make the staff, the soul of the library, happy in its work? In a large library, where there are many heads of department, there is a goal toward which all may work, but in the small or medium-sized library there is really only one person, the librarian herself, who has much chance of professional recognition.

In *Libraries* for July, 1927, a short article on "Salvaging the Specialist," by Fred Telford, director of the Bureau of Public Person-

nel Administration at Washington, D. C., expressed the writer's surprise at the way library workers flit about, not only from city to city, which is good for us, but from position to position. To quote: "I was wholly unprepared to find that the trained librarian, who last year was doing children's work apparently with a considerable degree of success, might be found this year handing out books to adults at a loan desk, next year giving assistance to a rather crotchety lot of readers wanting help with metaphysical problems, and the following year cataloging current fiction."

This seems to me a waste of force, and even in a small library we ought to be able to salvage the specialist by studying the individuality of each assistant, and giving her the type of work she is best fitted to do, with freedom to try out her own ideas and methods. However humble the task, there is joy and pride in doing it just as well as it can be done. In this particular library, with a staff now grown to twelve, including the librarian, we have a special reserve assistant, a school assistant (not the children's librarian), a statistician and periodical assistant, a registration assistant, as well as the reference librarian, cataloger, and children's librarian. Even the "overdues" assistant, surely one of the most thankless positions, is bound to feel a thrill when "no fine" week produces more than forty long-lost volumes, as well as an aftermath of "conscience books" returned anonymously to the shelves. Those who have had training in accredited library schools, there are four on this staff, take keen pleasure in instructing an under-

study in their own particular line of work. The reserve assistant has brought up her reserves from a negligible quantity to 2000 books in the last year, and we only reserve non-fiction. As for the statistics that "prove so many things," they show a healthy increase all along the line.

Since the beginning of the new fiscal year all phases of the various library activities have been increasingly prosperous. Now what lies in the future? When each of the present assistants reaches the maximum salary for her position, what can the librarian do to keep her happy and contented? Who can blame her if she goes to pastures new, where financial opportunities are better and advancement more sure? The problem is the biggest one facing the medium-sized library, and the only solution is to create an *esprit de corps*, a morale, that will be proof against all temptation. Vacations should be longer, and extra time allowed to those who do attend extension courses during the year.

Here in California, as far as I know, the Alhambra Public Library is the only one where each assistant is given one whole free day a week. Two half days, with their scattered hours, are nothing as compared to the bliss that comes when, on awaking, the first thought is: "I am free today!" Yet the statistics that prove so many things demonstrate that we have one assistant to every 25,000 in circulation, which does not admit of idleness, and the good will and kindly attitude of our ever-increasing public shows, as statistics cannot possibly do, that success is a thing of the spirit.

Training of Student Assistants in Small College Libraries

By Jessie J. Smith

Librarian, Hiram College Library, Ohio

WHEN I came to Hiram College, student assistants were assigned to the library on the basis of their need of earning money to finance their way through college. They were good, bad, and indifferent. I soon realized we must have better help. I remember the first time I heard Dr. Dewey talk on the qualifications of a librarian; almost the first thing he said was: "You can polish an agate, but not a pumpkin." Regardless of all that has been said in the past about the superiority of students who work their way through college, anyone who has had to work with student help knows that neither

the inability or the unwillingness of parents to meet the college expenses of their children furnishes an infallible guarantee that the children are worth educating or that they can render valuable service in a library. The selection of those who shall be admitted to the privilege of library training while they are in college can in no case be left to those who are promoting student enrollment with promises of library work as a means of self-support. It involves the rights of the librarian, who is responsible for the service they are to render in return for their instruction, the rights of other students in the school who desire this opportunity to prepare for lives of service and who can bring greater ability to the task.

Paper presented at College Librarians Section, A. L. A. Mid-winter Meeting, Chicago, Ill.

The system we have evolved in Hiram has many advantages. Each fall we start a training class in which the students compete for the student assistant positions which will become available upon the graduation of the seniors the following June. The course consists of one class hour and two hours of supervised work per week for one full school year. It is understood there will be no tuition, no credit for the course, and no pay for the work hours; consequently, only those who desire the knowledge apply for admission. The course is so popular that some years we have had twenty-six applicants. We give three lessons to all applicants, and choose the ten with highest standing for the class which is to continue throughout the year. This selected group of ten compete for the positions on the paid staff. These awards are made at the end of the school year, so that students who are eligible for paid positions know what they can count on for the coming year. I find ten the number which I can handle to the best advantage without their having to wait for the use of library tools when we are doing problems.

During their years on the paid staff, students are required to attend staff meeting once each week, and work about ten hours per week at desk work. These staff meetings are virtually classes in library methods and reference work. Thus a student who secures a position on the student staff at the end of his freshman year receives 144 hours of class instruction during his four college years, an equivalent of four hours per week for one school year. Through this selective system we always have exceptionally bright and dependable students on the student staff. Here is one place where the shibboleth, "Nothing succeeds like success," is true. The excellent service which these selected students are able to render is the thing which popularizes the library training. We always use seniors at our reference desk. Reference librarians might be surprised at the percent of problems these students are able to handle without assistance. Our reference desk is near the door into the librarian's office, and when a student assistant has a problem he cannot handle, he comes in and asks help. This policy of making students appear capable increases their pride and interest in their work and certainly helps in popularizing the library course.

Now that we have briefly sketched the practice in our small library, let us take up in more detail some of the phases of the course. First, there is the policy of no credit. There has been some agitation to make this a credit course. But we feel we cannot be bothered with the students who are seeking what they hope will

be a "snap" course. We say firmly, "If you want a knowledge of library work, to help you judge if you would like librarianship as a profession, if you want to know how to use library resources to advantage while in college or in later life, if you want to know how to do research work in a university, or how to organize a library in rural high school which is too small to employ a trained librarian, we will be glad to have you enter the class, but if you feel that the knowledge you will gain is not sufficient recompense for the time you must spend, three hours per week for one school year, we do not want you." My observation is that credit classes in any applied subject usually draw the froth. Insistence that knowledge is the only reward that can be expected certainly skims the cream. When more students apply for training than can be successfully trained in such necessity for a library classification which embraces the whole field of knowledge, each student is then given nine slips of paper, each of which is headed with one of the main divisions of the Dewey decimal system. Then we read in miscellaneous order the subjects of the second summary, asking him to assign each to its proper slip. This reveals which students can think logically, and incidentally forms an excellent introduction to later work in the study of the classification. For the second lesson we have the class make catalog cards by dictation. This lesson reveals which students can follow directions accurately and, incidentally, makes a splendid introduction for later work in the study of cataloging. For the third lesson we give a quiz on their knowledge of books and affairs, which gives an appraisal of their background for library work. With these three insights it is not difficult to choose from the applicants the ten who will do the best work in the class.

Some years I have conducted two classes. One year a boy who was "going out" for debate came and asked me if I would take a class of ten boys who wanted to learn how to collect debate material. Before that, the library class had always been composed entirely of girls. Since that time we have always had a fair number of boys in each class. When the class is finally organized we require a \$5 deposit from each member. Fifty cents is deducted from this deposit each time he is absent from class or work period without being excused in advance. In every class there are a few who receive all of the \$5 back at the end of the year. But sometimes there are a few who forfeit the whole amount. Naturally these are deemed too undependable for staff positions. Work periods are assigned to each student where he has vacant periods on his class

schedule. Usually during the training year students are assigned morning hours at the reserve desk. Our reserve desk is not very busy during the morning hours, and we can give them busy work; they do a great variety of manual and filing tasks and accessioning, although it sometimes results in a mottled appearance of the accession book. The training class always takes a thorough invoice of the library each year.

In the class we aim to give them a survey of all kinds of library work. Because too much college work consists of lectures and assigned readings, I try to teach this class through projects and problems. Leonard in his recent life of Steinmetz, speaking of the marvel of Steinmetz's success as a lecturer, says, "Lecturing to undergraduates is as specialized a profession as acting on the vaudeville circuit. You have to hold down the writhing, unwilling minds with one hand while you cram knowledge into them with the other. Undergraduates have a way of drawing in their ears until they become round, perfectly polished, and words glance off them harmlessly." Our course is planned entirely with the idea of making the student familiar with library tools and reference books. We feel guilty when we take any part of his one hour for getting acquainted with these tools and books for lecture work. Our methods may be erratic, but we are never annoyed by lack of attention. For example, in teaching subject heading, after a few minutes spent in explaining the principles of subject heading, I give each member of the class a volume of the *Smithsonian Institution Proceedings* and the volume of the *Readers' Guide*, which indexes the same, asking him to find one subject entry for each article in the appendix. The students learn more about subject heading in this one hour than a dozen lectures would teach them. Reference books are presented in the same way. Perhaps ten minutes are taken to point out the characteristics of a group of reference books, and the remainder of the hour spent in problems in them. I find having each problem printed on a separate slip, which can be signed on the back by the student who solves it, is a much better policy than having all of the problems printed on one sheet. I think it possible that many educators carrying on their tasks in traditional manner do not realize that educational practice is changing from the lecture method to the laboratory method quite as rapidly and as surely as it changed from the text-book method to the lecture method in the recent past. The student assistant doing supervised work in the library is in reality having a laboratory course in library work, and if his

class work is also conducted upon laboratory methods he is doubly fortunate.

At the end of the training year, two or three of the best students in this class are chosen to fill the places on the staff made vacant by the graduation of seniors. The first year a student serves on the paid staff he works either afternoon or evening hours at the reserve desk. In the junior or senior year he is promoted to the reference desk. With three sittings, first when we refuse to give credit, second when we reduce the class to ten, third when we accept only the best in the training class for paid positions, we always have dependable, efficient student assistants. The class conducted for the paid student assistants aims to cover the various subjects much more thoroughly than was possible in the training class. We aim to give enough knowledge of cataloging to enable a student to use a catalog intelligently and to compile a creditable bibliography, but, of course, we do not train catalogers. However, I have known of some of our graduates doing creditable cataloging in rural high schools which were too small to employ a trained cataloger. So with the other subjects, we aim to give a thorough general knowledge. It is out of the question for a small college such as ours to give complete technical training. In the class which we conduct for the paid assistants we spend about half of the year on reference work each year, and rotate the technical subjects on a three-year schedule, so that any student coming into the class at the end of his freshman year gets the whole course. Perhaps all other small college libraries have evolved some such system as this. There are several reasons why small college libraries should train student help. They cannot usually afford to pay for trained help enough to carry on all of their work, they furnish employment to deserving students who need work to help finance their way through college, and they give valuable training to students which could be made valid only through actual work in a library. (I have had students return from study in a university and say "my library training was of more use to me in my work at the university than any of my other college work.") The attitude of the whole student body toward the library is materially affected by having several of the outstanding students in college have an inside view of library problems. The loyalty of the student staff makes infringement of library rules less frequent. And, lastly, such a selective system as we maintain at Hiram College furnishes a splendid group of recruits for the library profession.

This last point brings me to the point of this talk. Since it is clear that in no other way

could a group of young people be selected who would be as capable and as definitely suited to the library profession as through a selective system applied to student assistants in a college library, it is regrettable that more of them do not enter the profession. If a selective system could be adopted in all small colleges, so that college librarians could certify that their graduating student assistants were superior and especially fitted for library work, it seems they might be given preference over applicants with no training whatever for library positions which do not require technical training. Students who have had such training and supervised practice throughout their college years have a better technique for handling reserve desk problems in schools, colleges and universities which are large enough to employ assistants for such positions than library school students who have not had a thousand hours of desk practice. Usually students who have had four years in college feel that they must earn their own money for subsequent education. This results in these students who have shown especial fitness for librarianship being forced to find employment in some other field before they go on to library school, and the majority of them are lost to the library profession. I have wondered why a library school in connection with some large university might not offer working scholarships for students whose ability has been thus tested, and who have had supervised practice in the various kinds of library work

peculiar to college and university libraries. The other suggestion for saving to the library profession this selected and partially trained group of potential librarians is that some summer school meet their especial needs. We have enough summer schools giving courses for the general public, so that one in each section might be spared to render this special service. Of course, this would mean some standardization of the training given in small colleges, so that the school could have a definite basis on which to proceed and could know what subjects had been covered. I am quite aware that standardization, if carried to any great extent, tends to destroy interest, but it might be carried as far as the adoption of a uniform practice in the selection of assistants to guarantee their exceptional ability and fitness for the task; an outlined course for the first year, to insure that each student has received an introduction to all phases of library work, a required number of hours of supervised work, and a minimum number of class hours in each subject necessary for the comprehension of the whole task. Upon such a basis a summer school might develop a course which would produce much greater ability than is produced in the average summer school. This would give a summer school where all of the students were college graduates of superior ability and with practical knowledge of library problems, and offer a chance for a course radically different from the summer courses now given.

The DeWitt Clinton High School Library

By Harriette Arden

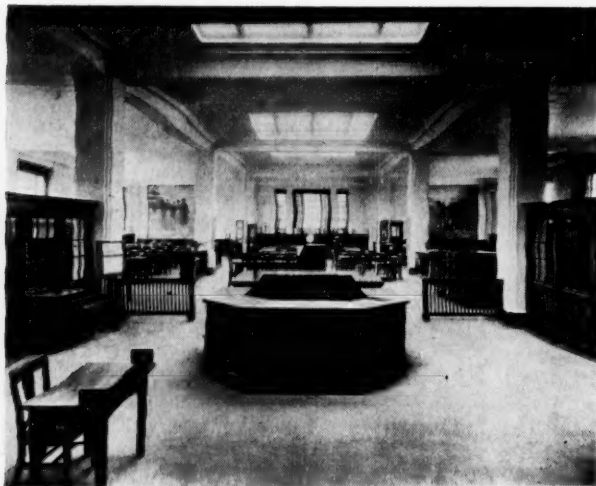
Librarian

THE NEW DeWitt Clinton High School for boys, New York City, with a registered attendance in the main building of over 5,600, and an additional attendance in its four annexes of about 3,000, is very attractively located on high ground facing Moshulu Parkway to the north, and with a beautiful view of Jerome Reservoir to the south; adjoining the school property, on the east side of Jerome Reservoir, are the grounds of Hunter College, the buildings of which are now under construction. The school building is rectangular in form with a large court in center. This court is divided from north to south by a connecting section which unites the front and rear portions of the building. In this section on the main floor is the auditorium, and directly above it, and reached from the third floor, is the library. The library was planned by the late

principal, Dr. Francis H. J. Paul, assisted by the advice of Mr. C. C. Leland, the Supervisor of School Libraries of the Board of Education of New York City, Mr. Datz, and his staff of the Library Bureau, and the DeWitt Clinton Librarian. The students assembled in the new school on the first of May, 1929, but the school building was not formally dedicated until October 29, 1929.

The library is entered from the "Hall of Colleges," so named from the photographs of universities which are hung upon its walls. On either side of the wide entrance is a check-room for student's brief cases; beyond this, and facing the entrance, is the main charging desk, sufficiently removed from the reading tables as to prevent any noise about the desk from disturbing the readers. The large library, a room 70 ft. by 86 ft., seating 300 students, is directly

beyond the charging desk, a railing on both sides separating the desk space from the main room. To the left of the charging desk is a very attractive reading room for teachers; to the right two conference rooms and a work room. Opening from the work room is a large



Entrance to DeWitt Clinton High School Library. To the left of the Charging Desk is a Reading Room for Teachers; to the right two Conference Rooms and a Work Room

stack room. The library class room is across the hall from the library.

The lighting is admirable; it is from high windows on three sides, with the addition of a carefully planned number of skylights in the center of the ceiling. The heating and ventilation is by preheated fresh air forced in under the windows, the impure air being withdrawn through ducts at either end and at the center. The floor covering is of tan-colored cork. The walls are a light buff, and upon the rear wall have been placed two very large mural paintings by C. Y. Turner, representing the opening of the Erie Canal by DeWitt Clinton in 1825. These beautiful frescoes are the most decorative feature of the room. The woodwork, shelving and furniture are all of a dark oak finish. Curtains of tan, shot with blue satin mohair, are draped gracefully at the windows.

The book shelving, with the exception of the wall shelving, has been furnished by the Library Bureau. Approximately 19,000 books can be shelved in the main library and the teachers' reading room. Double faced ranges

of book stacks have been placed on either side in the front of the library to enable both students and librarians to readily reach the most used collections. In the stack room additional capacity for about 19,000 books is furnished by steel shelving. The furniture of dark oak to

match the woodwork was planned and furnished by the Library Bureau. Tables 3 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in., each seating eight students, were selected on account of the size of the room, and they have proved most satisfactory. A small number of round tables add to the attractiveness of the room. The main charging desk was specially designed for this library and has ample space on the inside to allow six or seven student helpers to work comfortably together. It is fitted with drawers of different sizes, two large cupboards, and a great deal of shelf space for returned books. Four desks for the librarians, and attendants' desk for student helpers are suitably placed around the library. Two glass display cases are both useful and ornamental. Bulletin boards are placed on the pillars down the center of the room, and in the hall just outside of



DeWitt Clinton High School Library, 70 ft. by 86 ft. Has comfortable seating capacity for 300 students at one time

the library, four large glass-covered bulletin boards afford a further opportunity for display. Pamphlet cases, catalogs and dictionary stands complete the furnishings of the library, which now contains about 15,000 books, and which comfortably seats 300 students at one time.

Randolph-Macon Woman's College Library

THE NEW library at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., is situated on the east side of the campus and is joined by an arched arcade to the main group of college buildings. In keeping with the general type of architecture, the library is Georgian in design, built of red brick with white Ionic columns. The entrance most used by the students is through the arcade directly into the

space for the display of special exhibits. Opening from the gallery at the front of the building is a rare book room which houses an interesting and rapidly growing collection of rare books and manuscripts. On the mezzanine floor one also finds a cozy browsing room and a rest room and kitchenette for the use of the staff. On the first floor are several pleasant seminar rooms, two work rooms and the stack room,

which provides shelving space for 100,000 volumes.

The building is beautifully equipped with mahogany furniture which forms a pleasing contrast to the light walls and woodwork; colorful hangings at the windows and some excellent pictures add much to the attractiveness of the rooms. The entire appearance of the library is one of beauty and dignity, and yet there is an informality about it which at once gives a feeling of "at-homeness." The architects for the library are Messrs. Johnson and Brannan of Lynchburg, Va., and Mr. E. F. Tilton of New York City, consulting architect.

Below—South Reading Room beautifully equipped with mahogany furniture. High arched doorways and windows give impression of spaciousness; light walls and woodwork contrast pleasantly with dark furniture and colorful hangings add to attractiveness of room.



The Delivery Hall in the Randolph-Macon Woman's College Library. On either side are large reading rooms, one containing the reference collection, the other periodicals.

delivery hall on the second or main floor. Cream-colored walls, ivory woodwork, high arched doorways, windows and ceilings give one an immediate impression of spaciousness and light. On either side of the delivery hall, with its built-in charging desk and catalog case, are large reading rooms, one containing the reference collection, the other periodicals and a selected group of books. Opening from the reference room and conveniently located to the charging desk and the stacks, is a reserve book room. On this floor are also located the librarian's office and the cataloging room. A gallery on the third, or mezzanine, floors looks down upon the delivery hall. This provides excellent



THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

April 1, 1930

Editorial Forum

ADEQUATE financial support as the paramount problem faced almost without exception by small libraries, is emphasized in both Mr. Fogg's and Miss Greene's articles, elsewhere in this number, discussing problems of this type of library. One help, though not a solution perhaps, would be to have a definite program established, tabulated, and presented to cover a period of five or ten years in the hands of the library trustees when they approach town or city officials for financial aid. It is the right of every citizen who has contact with the public library, including town officials, trustees, library personnel and especially the public, to be made familiar with the goal and the aspirations of future growth in the small library. Such a program, recently worked out in Montclair, N. J., presents future plans for growth for five years and will be noted in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

THE CENSORSHIP issue called forth last month two remarkable debates, one in the United States Senate, the other in the Massachusetts lower house. The whole question was thrashed out ably on both sides, and the decision reached by these respective legislative chambers is practically the same, although neither is fully satisfactory from the library point of view. A vital objection to the provision in the tariff bill, where this subject does not properly belong, was that customs officers, incapable if not ignorant in this field, were made the judges, and there has been a decided gain in referring the question of the admission of any particular book to be passed upon by a Federal court, although this method involves a serious delay. In Massachusetts the phrase adopted banned a book "which is obscene," thus inferentially leaving the question to be passed upon by a State court unless a precedent has been made by a Federal decision. Action in the other house is in each case necessary, as well as signature of the Executive before either bill becomes law.

THE SMALL library has the advantage that the limitation of book purchases because of meager funds saves it from some of the dilemmas in purchasing which confront libraries of larger income. While appeals for censorship have been progressing through national and State legislatures, with discussion raging in legislative halls, in the public press and in organizations dealing with books, there has been a curious and regrettable emergence in the publishing world of books whose titles suggest salacious contents or else are open to the other objection that they fool those salaciously minded. The series of confessions by an ex-this or an ex-that and some light books bear the imprint of publishers of good standing whose books are usually safe and in favor with libraries, and it is a pity that if such books are to be published at all they are not left to publishers whose imprint is not expected to carry recommendation of a book's contents.

ONE OF the most appreciated features of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL in recent years has been the annual contribution of Miss Isadore G. Mudge in extension and revision of her admirable and standard work on reference books, which began in January, 1921, with reference to approximately one hundred and ten titles covering ten pages of the periodical. This valued contribution has steadily increased in volume until in 1929 it covered approximately two hundred and twenty titles, or nearly twenty-eight pages, involving its division into three parts in February-March issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, lessening by this necessary division its value for reference purposes. Miss Mudge's remarkable industry and breadth of scope had led her this year, when the manuscript reached us last month, into a contribution extending to an estimated forty-eight pages, or a full issue of the JOURNAL, covering approximately two hundred and sixty books, some of these in such careful detail that the references amounted to reviews, thus also lessening its value for ready reference. It was with extreme regret that this extension forced us to give up the use of this valuable material in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, especially as this was to be the first supplement to her latest revised volume, published by the A. L. A. last year. It is to be hoped that the A. L. A. will decide to make a supplementary volume of this valuable material, whose usefulness is attested by the inquiries which have reached this office as to publication. Meantime Frank H. Chase of the Boston Public Library has compiled for ready reference, and had printed for distribution at the Massachusetts Library Club meeting of February 7, a compact list of 120 titles of recent significant reference books.

Librarian Authors

CHARLES S. GREENE, Librarian Emeritus of the Oakland Free Library, California, was born in Bridgeport, Conn. He was graduated from the East Greenwich Academy and received his A. B. from the University of California. For twelve years he was associated with *The Overland Monthly* magazine as Assistant Editor, Manager, Associate Editor, and as Acting Editor. In 1899 he became Librarian of the Oakland Free Library, a position he held until 1927, when he became Librarian Emeritus. He has served as President of the California State Library Association, as trustee of the California State Library and as a member of the A. L. A. Council.

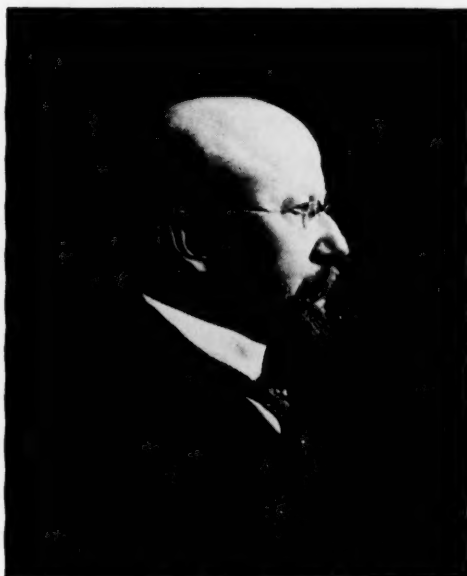
Mr. Greene says that the first poem he remembers to have written was the following, hitherto unpublished:

Lovely little Alice,
If I had a palace
And a pearl ring, too,
They should both be for you.

"From this you will see," says Mr. Greene, "that the motive to write on my part came rather from the heart than the hand, and I think my critics will agree that that has continued to be true.

"The second influence that led to my writing verse was when I attended the University of California in 1876, while Prof. Edward Rowland Sill occupied the chair in English. He was always so encouraging to anyone who was the least bit inclined to write verse, and especially anybody who took an interest in the sonnet form, which was his favorite, that a strong impulse came to several of his pupils at that time, though they fell far short of his example.

"The third impulse to write verse came from the fact that for six or eight years, after I gave up college at the end of my sophomore year, I was an invalid most of the time and was unable to read, except fifteen minutes or so a day, or walk more than four blocks a day. This left plenty of time for meditation and writing verse, especially sonnets, which can be held in the mind and completely composed before writing them on paper. It will be seen that this was a very great resource. After recovering somewhat, I joined myself to the office of *The Overland Monthly* for a dozen years or so and was connected with that magazine in almost every one of its various desks. The need of the magazine for verses of short lengths to fill a page were often the occasion of the



CHARLES S. GREENE

shorter poems. The result was that during the last fifty years I have from time to time written verse which has at last been gathered in the little book *From the Sierra to the Sea*, from which the two quoted below are taken:

SILENCE

Goddess of dusky brow,
Refuge of broken hearts,
Healer of them that grieve,—
The veil that thy fingers weave,
The balm that thy touch imparts,
Grant, I beseech of thee now!

MILTON

Upon my bookcase shelf I see with shame
Thy poems stand, their pages long unread,
And think how oft my midnight lamp has shed
Its light on work of far less worthy claim.
For thou art like an eagle—on the same
Exalted air thy mighty wings are spread,
And thou dost fix upon the fountain-head
Of day thy steady gaze. My grosser frame
With effort rises to that lofty air,
The sun in blinding to my weaker sight,
And soon I sink to lower regions, where
I find a denser air, a softer light:
A thousand simple pleasures charm me there,
And common griefs my sympathy invite.

The April Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue is given when known)

Biography

- Anon. *A Quaker Forty-Niner*. Univ. Penn. Press. \$3.50.
- Brooks, Van Wyck. *Amiel's Philine*. Houghton Mifflin. \$3.
- Clemenceau, Georges. *Grandeur and Misery of Victory*. Harcourt, Brace. \$5.
- Easton, Emily. *Roger Williams, Prophet and Pioneer*. Houghton Mifflin. \$5.
- Eckenrode, H. J. *Rutherford B. Hayes: Statesman of Reunion*. Dodd, Mead (April 25). \$5.
- Ellinger, Esther P. *Thomas Chatterton*. Univ. Penn. Press. \$2.
- Ford, Worthington C. ed. *Letters of Henry Adams, 1858-1891*. Houghton Mifflin. \$5.
- Hardy, Florence Emily. *The Later Years of Thomas Hardy*. Macmillan. \$5.
- Howard, James L. *Seth Harding: Mariner*. Yale Univ. Press (April 4). \$3.
- Lucas, Veronica, tr. *Letters of George Sand*. Houghton Mifflin (March 26). \$4.
- McClure, Norman E. *The Letters and Epigrams of Sir John Harington*. Univ. Penn. Press. \$5.
- May, J. Lewis. *George Eliot*. Bobbs-Merrill. \$5.
- Maynard, Theodore. *De Soto and the Conquistadores*. Longmans, Green (April 2). \$3.50.
- Newman, Alfred. *Guerra*. Knopf (March 28). \$3.
- Palmer, John. *Molière*. Brewer and Warren (April 14). \$5.
- Papini, Giovanni. *Saint Augustine*. Harcourt, Brace. \$3.50.
- Pétain, Henri Philippe. *Verdun*. Dial (April 15). \$4.
- Pound, Arthur, and Day, Richard E. *Johnson of the Mohawks: A Biography of Sir William Johnson*. Macmillan. \$6.
- Russell, Charles Edward. *Charlemagne, First of the Moderns*. Houghton Mifflin. \$4.
- Stahl, John M. *Growing with the West; The Story of a Busy, Quiet Life*. Longmans, Green (April 9). \$5.
- Wiley, Harvey W. *Autobiography*. Bobbs-Merrill. \$5.
- Chaucer, Geoffrey. (Trans. from original into modern English verse by Frank Ernest Hill). *The Canterbury Tales*. Longmans, Green (April 16). \$3.50.
- Cherry-Garrard, Apsley. *The Worst Journey in the World*. Dial (April 15). \$5.
- Clark, Henry W. *History of Alaska*. Macmillan. \$2.50.
- Crane, Stephen. *Collected Poems*. Knopf. \$2.50.
- Crockett, William D. and Sarah G. *A Satchel Guide to Spain and Portugal*. Houghton, Mifflin. \$4.
- Field, Rachel. *Points East, Narratives of New England*. Brewer and Warren (April 19). \$2.
- Hughes, M. V. *America's England*. Morrow (April 10). \$2.50.
- Hunter, R. C. *Old Houses in England*. Wiley (April 10).
- Laughlin, Clara E. *So You're Going to Germany and Austria!* Houghton Mifflin. \$4.
- Lee, Bourke. *Death Valley*. Macmillan. \$4.
- Moore, Thomas. *Lalla Rookh*. (New edition.) Dial (April 1). \$4.
- Nichols, Nicolas. *Quaint and Quotable Sayings and Incidents*. Stratford. \$2.
- Puleston, Fred. *African Drums*. Farrar and Rinehart (April 4). \$4.
- Richter, Grisela. *The Sculpture and Sculptors of the Greeks*. Yale Univ. Press (April 25). \$12.
- Rittenhouse, Jessie B. *The Silver Bird*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.
- Schultz, James W., and Donaldson, Jessie L. *The Sun God's Children*. Houghton Mifflin. \$3.
- Stoney, Samuel G., and Shelby, Gertrude M. *Black Genesis*. Macmillan. \$5.

Religion, Ethics, and Psychology

- Adler, Dr. Alfred. *The Education of Children*. Greenberg. \$3.50.
- Bacon, Benjamin Wisner. *Studies in Matthew*. Holt. \$5.
- Davis, J. J., and Wright, J. C. *You and Your Job*. Wiley (April 15).
- Dell, Floyd. *Love in the Machine Age*. Farrar and Rinehart (April 4). \$3.50.
- F, Mrs. *From Beyond*. Stratford. \$1.50.
- Furfey, Paul Hanly. *The Growing Boy*. Macmillan. \$2.

Literature, History, and Travel

- Beard, Charles A. ed. *Toward Civilization*. Longmans, Green (April 16). \$3.

- Josephus, Flavius. *The Messiah Jesus*. Dial (April 1). \$5.
 Langdon-Davies, James. *Man and His Universe*. Harper (April 4). \$5.
 Mathews, Shailer. *The Atonement and the Social Process*. Macmillan. \$2.
 Morgan, C. Lloyd. *Mind at the Crossways*. Holt. \$3.75.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

- Balderston, C. C. *Group Incentives*. Univ. Penn. Press. \$2.50.
 Bell, V. M., and Helser, M. D. *Essentials in the Selection of Meats*. Wiley (April 10).
 Billings, Dr. W. A. *Livestock and Poultry Diseases*. Macmillan. \$3.50.
 Carothers, Neil. *Fractional Money*. Wiley (April 25).
 Chalfant, W. A. *Death Valley: The Facts*. Stanford Univ. Press. \$3.50.
 Chenoweth, W. W. *Preservation of Food*. Wiley (April 15).
 Coons, Arthur G. *The Foreign Public Debt of China*. Univ. Penn. Press. \$3.
 Deming, Horace G. *In the Realm of Carbon*. Wiley (April 15).
 Dresden, Arnold. *Solid Analytical Geometry and Determinants*. Wiley (April 15).
 Fleming, R. *Wind Stresses in Buildings*. Wiley (April 10).
 Fry and White. *Big Trees*. Stanford Univ. Press. \$2.
 Hahn, Emily. *Seductio ad Absurdum*. Brewer and Warren (April 1). \$2.
 Harding, T. Swann. *Aren't Men Rascals?* Dial (April 1). \$2.
 Hesse, A. W. *Principles of Coal Property Valuation*. Wiley (April 25).
 Hoxie, George L. *Stock Speculation and Business*. Stratford. \$1.
 Ingram, Kenneth. *Modern Attitudes to the Sex Problem*. Stokes. \$2.
 Kneen, Orville H. *Everyman's Book of Flying*. Stokes. \$3.50.
 Kuznets, Simon S. *Secular Movements in Production and Prices*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50.
 Legrain, Leon. *Terra-Cottas from Nippur*. Univ. Penn. Press. \$15.
 Macy, John. *About Women*. Morrow (April 10). \$2.50.
 Scarth, G. W., and Lloyd, F. E. *Elementary Course in General Physiology*. Wiley (April 15).
 Schauffler, Robert Haven. *Graduation Day*. Dodd, Mead (April 25). \$2.
 Smith, C. B., and Wilson, M. C. *Agricultural Extension System of the U. S.* Wiley (April 25).
 Snyder, Harry. *Bread*. Macmillan. \$2.50.
 Stone, Herbert L. *The American Cup Races*. Macmillan. \$2.50.
 Tucker, Dr. Beverley R. *The Gift of Genius*. Stratford. \$2.50.
 Wilm, Grace G. *A History of Music*. Dodd, Mead (April 25). \$3.50.
 Wilson, Ernest H. *Aristocrats of the Trees*. Stratford. \$15.
 Woldman, N. E. *Physical Metallurgy Laboratory Manual*. Wiley (April 25).

Juvenile

- Braden, James A. *The Carved Sea Chest*. Harper (April 2). \$2.
 Bunzel, Madeline. *A Picture Book of a Big City*. Knopf (April 11). \$1.25.
 Coatsworth, Elizabeth. *The Boy with the Parrot*. Macmillan. \$2.
 Forbes, Helen C. *Apple Pie Hill*. Macmillan. \$1.75.
 Fyleman, Rose. *Tea Time Tales*. Doubleday, Doran (March 21). \$2.
 Kerr, Estelle M. *The Town Crier of Gevecy*. Macmillan. \$2.
 Maeterlinck, Maurice. *The Magic of the Stars*. Dodd, Mead (March 21). \$2.50.
 Raymond, Margaret Thomsen. *Linnet on the Threshold*. Longmans, Green (April 2). \$2.
 Sanford, A. P. *Outdoor Plays for Boys and Girls*. Dodd, Mead (March 21). \$2.50.

Fiction

- Abbott, Jane. *Beggerman*. Lippincott. \$2.
 Barnes, Margaret Ayer. *Years of Grace*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50.
 Benoit, Pierre. (Rita Wellman, trans.) *Axelle*. Dial (April 15). \$2.50.
 Buchan, John. *Salute to Adventurers*. Houghton Mifflin (April 9). \$2.50.
 Christie, A. *The Mysterious Mr. Quinn*. Dodd, Mead (April 25). \$2.
 Clausen, Carl. *The Gloyne Murder*. Dodd, Mead (April 4). \$2.
 Cole, G. D. H. and M. *The Berkshire Mystery*. Brewer and Warren (April 14). \$2.
 Cottrell, Dorothy. *Tharlane*. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50.
 Dawson, Coningsby. *Fugitives from Passion*. Doubleday, Doran. (April 18). \$2.50.
 Dutton, Charles J. *The Shadow of Evil*. Dodd, Mead (April 4). \$2.
 Evans, Hubert. *The Silent Call*. Dodd, Mead (April 4). \$2.50.
 Farjeon, J. Jefferson. *Following Footsteps*. Dial (April 1). \$2.
 Forbes-Mosse, Irene. *Don Juan's Daughters*. Dodd, Mead (April 4). \$2.50.
 Fulcher, Paul M. *Guests of Summer*. Macmillan. \$2.50.

- Green, Anne. *The Selbys*. Dutton. \$2.50.
 Greig, Maysie. *The Man She Bought*. Dial (April 15). \$2.
 Hammock, Claude Stuart. *Why Murder the Judge?* Macmillan. \$2.
 Hergesheimer, Joseph. *The Party Dress*. Knopf (April 11). \$2.50.
 Irwin, Wallace. *Days of Her Life*. Houghton Mifflin (April 9). \$2.50.
 Marlowe, Christopher. *The Black Forest*. Dodd, Mead (April 4). \$2.50.
 Mordaunt, Elinor. *These Generations*. Brewer and Warren (April 21). \$2.50.
 Palmer, Frederick. *Look to the East*. Dodd, Mead (April 25). \$3.
 Ripley, Clements. *Devil Drums*. Brewer and Warren (April 7). \$2.
 Rollins, William, Jr. *The Obelisk*. Brewer and Warren (April 28). \$2.50.
 Walpole, Hugh. *Rogue Herries*. Doubleday, Doran (April 18). \$2.50.
 Weale, B. L. P. *The Port of Fragrance*. Dodd, Mead (April 25). \$2.50.
 Yates, Hannah. *Dim Stars*. Morrow (April 10). \$2.50.

School Library News

Graph of Circulation

THE SCHOOLS Division of the Denver Public Library, with the cooperation of the Woodbury Branch Library, has made graphs of the circulation at the branch library from two schools in the neighborhood. The circulation of books taken by children over ten and under ten from these two schools was recorded, and at the end of a year the curves were worked out. The graphs show that the visits of the library representatives and other means of stimulation at these schools did influence children to borrow books from the public library. One school has classroom libraries, so an additional graph was made of this circulation. In the future other library problems may be worked out in this way.

Allures to Reading

WE ARE experimenting with various allures in the Bulkeley High School, Hartford, Conn., to get boys and girls to read only the best. When they enter as freshmen we take each English class for two lessons; each student is given a plan of the library and is made to feel at home in finding material for himself.

One alert English teacher assigned the following subjects for themes in the Junior class: The Bible Through the Centuries; Beautiful Books, Old and Modern; Earliest Printed Books; Book Making of William Morris; Suggestions on How to Read and What to Read from Well-known Writers; Appreciation of the Finest Books; Experiences of Some Famous Book Collectors; Running a Book Store; Some Well-known Libraries.

Also a poster, BOOKS AND READING, was made with colored manuscripts, pictures of Oxford, Morgan, Huntington, etc., libraries and among the titles put on reserve were: Addison, *Arts and Crafts in the Middle Ages*; Newton, *Magnificent Farce*; Mitchell, *Morocco*

Bound; Newton, *Greatest Book in the World*; VanDyke, *Companionable Books*; Johnston, *Biography: Literature of Personality*; Bennett, *Literary Taste and How to Form It*; Erskine, *Delight of Great Books*; Woolf, *Common Reader*; Lowes, *Of Reading Books*; Drew, *Modern Novel*; Macy, *Story of the World's Literature*; Winterich, *Books and the Man*; Rogers, *Fine Art of Reading*; Drinkwater, *Outline of Literature*, v. 1; Ivans, *Arts of the Book*; Jenison, *Sunwise Turn*; Langstaff, *David Copperfield's Library*; Campbell and Thomas, *Magazines and Newspapers of Today*; Becker, *Adventures in Reading*; Becker, *Books as Windows*; Orcutt, *Kingdom of Books*; Mott, *Rewards of Reading*; Smith, *What Can Literature Do for Me*; Crawford, *What to Read in English Literature*.

It has been a most happy assignment for the students are not only unconsciously gaining a broadened outlook on the world of books, but they are becoming interested in the particular books themselves.

Even den Standards Adopted

THE EVEN DEN Standards for libraries in teachers' colleges were adopted by the Association of Teachers Colleges at its meeting in Atlantic City, Feb. 22. The standards will be published in the association's proceedings, to be printed in a few months, and in a later issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A Use for Thumb Tacks

IN ORDER to get the catalog drawers back to their proper place, Miss A. V. Jennings, of Kearney, Neb., reports that she ordered numbers on thumb tacks from John W. Iliff & Co., Chicago, Ill., and placed these at the upper left-hand corner of the drawers. (Patrons can count, but they do not know the alphabet.)

Book News

Book Club Selections

(for April)

BOOK LEAGUE

Gentleman Rebel, by J. H. Preston. Farrar & Rinehart.

The "Gentleman Rebel" in question is Mad Anthony Wayne, one of the most romantic figures of the American Revolution.

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

Galloway's Orchard, by Claire Spencer. Cape & Smith.

A short novel of a country town in Scotland.

BUSINESS BOOK LEAGUE

Robots or Men? by H. Dubreuil. Harper.

A French workman's experience in American industry.

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

De Sota and the Conquistadores, by Theodore Maynard. Longmans, Green.

The story of De Sota, who is the supreme example of the Spanish Conquistador.

CRIME CLUB

Mystery Mile, by M. Allingham. Crime Club, Inc.

FREETHOUGHT BOOK CLUB

The Sacred Fire, by B. Z. Goldberg. Liveright.

JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

Adventures of Marion (boys and girls 8-12), by Waldemar Bonsels. Boni.

Linnet on the Threshold (girls 12-16), by Margaret S. Raymond. Longmans, Green.

Jump: Tales of the Caterpillar Club (boys 12-16), by Don Glassman. Simon & Schuster.

LITERARY GUILD

The Bystander, by Maxim Gorki. Cape & Smith.

The first American translation of a work which has appeared serially in Russian newspapers and magazines and which Russian critics have called "the sum total of all of Maxim Gorki's experiences in life and in art."

PAPER BOOKS

Prize Poems, edited by Charles A. Wagner. Paper Books, Inc.

Thirty-three American poets, winners of the most important poetry prizes offered from 1913 to 1929, are included in this anthology.

Best Sellers

(from the Book Stores)

FICTION

Young Man of Manhattan, by K. Brush. Farrar and Rinehart.

All Our Yesterdays, by H. M. Tomlinson. Harper.

All Quiet on the Western Front, by E. M. Remarque. Little, Brown.

Coronet, by M. Komroff. Coward-McCann.

A Farewell to Arms, by E. Hemingway. Scribner.

Passion Flower, by K. Norris. Doubleday, Doran.

Pure Gold, by O. E. Rølvaag. Harper.

The Hidden City, by P. Gibbs. Doubleday, Doran.

The Million Pound Deposit, by E. P. Oppenheim. Little, Brown.

The Woman of Andros, by T. Wilder. Boni.

NON-FICTION

Lincoln, by E. Ludwig. Little, Brown.

The Rise of American Civilization, by C. A. Beard. Macmillan.

Is Sex Necessary? by Thurber and White. Harper.

The Specialist, by C. Sale. Specialist Pub. Co.

The Art of Thinking, by E. Dimnet. Simon and Schuster.

New Worlds to Conquer, by R. Halliburton. Bobbs-Merrill.

Franklin, the Apostle of Modern Times, by B. Fay. Little, Brown.

The Tragic Era, by C. Bowers. Houghton, Mifflin.

Escape, by F. F. Nitti. Putnam.

Grandmother Brozen's Hundred Years, by H. C. Brown. Little, Brown.

Gorki Invited to Visit United States

THE LITERARY GUILD of America has invited Maxim Gorki, said to be the greatest of living Russian writers, to visit the United States in time for the publication of his newest novel, *Bystander*. Maxim Peshkov, Gorki's son, and his secretary, Madame Mura Boudberg, have been asked to accompany the famous novelist. His only previous visit to this country was in 1906. His visit will be entirely of a personal character and quite without political intent. An extensive lecture tour of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and other centers is being planned for Gorki, and it is understood that the great Russian will speak in his native tongue, his remarks to be translated into English by an interpreter.

Book Selection on World Affairs, VII International Finance and Statistics

The World Peace Foundation Mobilizes the Opinions of Experts
Throughout the United States

Cassel, Gustav. *Money and Foreign Exchange After 1914*. (7 votes) Macmillan. 1922. \$2.25.

"It should be read by all those who desire a firm grasp of the . . . problems European peoples have faced since the beginning of the Great War."

Recommended as Advanced by Bober, Dye, Fossum, Lucas, Preston; as Intermediate by Burns. Furniss, E. S. *Foreign Exchange*. (7 votes) Houghton. 1922. \$2.50.

"A clear, well-organized explanation of foreign exchange."

Recommended as Advanced by Beatty; as Intermediate by Bober, Dye, Lucas, Preston; as Elementary by Burns.

Hobson, C. K. *Export of Capital*. (6 votes) Macmillan. 1914. Out of print.

"An excellent work on the relation of trade and foreign investments."

Recommended as Advanced by Dye, Lucas; as Intermediate by Knight, Schluter.

Mills, F. C. *Statistical Methods*. (5 votes) Holt. 1924. \$3.60.

"Well written and complete with examples from business."

Recommended as Advanced by Beatty, Blackburn, Hunt; as Elementary by Fossum, Riegel.

Angell, J. W. *Theory of International Prices*. (4 votes) Harvard University Press. 1926. \$5.

"A good history of the various theories; good criticisms of modern viewpoints."

Recommended as Advanced by Bennett, Bober, Preston, Smith.

Cross, I. B. *Domestic and Foreign Exchange*. (4 votes) Macmillan. 1923. \$4.50.

Recommended as Advanced by Lucas, Preston; as Intermediate by Dye, Schluter.

Cooperating Professors: Willard C. Beatty, Brown University; William W. Bennett, Union College; R. F. Blackburn, University of Pittsburgh; M. M. Bober, Lawrence College; A. F. Burns, Rutgers University; Earl V. Dye, Pennsylvania State College; George W. Edwards, College of the City of New York; Mercer C. Evans, Emory University; Paul R. Fossum, Carleton College; Mary Agnes Gordon, Mills College; Stanley B. Hunt, Temple University; Melvin M. Knight, University of California; Arthur F. Lucas, Clark University; Roswell F. Phelps, Boston University; H. H. Preston, University of Washington; C. F. Remer, University of Michigan; Robert Riegel, University of Buffalo; W. C. Schluter, University of Pennsylvania; Lawrence Smith, Wellesley College; Ivan Wright, University of Illinois.

In presenting this selected list of books on International Finance and Statistics, the World Peace Foundation aims to offer a guide to the best available material as recommended by composite expert opinion. To the end that these titles be indeed the most worth while the Foundation asked a large number of college professors teaching in the various fields relating to international affairs to recommend the best available books—elementary, intermediate and advanced—in the realm of their particular interest. All of the titles included here were recommended by three or more different professors and are arranged in the order of votes received. It is hoped that not only libraries, but study groups and individuals as well will find this list useful. The complete list of all titles on International Finance and Statistics recommended as a result of this survey will be sent upon request.

Edwards, G. W. *International Trade Finance*. (4 votes) Holt. 1924. \$3.60.

"A well-rounded treatment of methods in financing trade between nations."

Recommended as Advanced by Dye, Preston; as Elementary by Lucas, Schluter.

Mitchell, W. C. *Business Cycles*. (4 votes) National Bureau of Economic Research. 1927. \$6.50.

"An excellent general treatment of the business cycle."

Recommended as Advanced by Beatty, Blackburn, Burns, Riegel.

Moulton, H. G., and Lewis, C. *French Debt Problem*. (4 votes) Macmillan. 1925. \$2.

"A careful analysis."

Recommended as Advanced by Dye, Fossum, Smith; as Elementary by Bennett.

Thorp, W. L. and H. E. *Business Annals*. (4 votes) National Bureau of Economic Research. 1926. \$4.

" . . . An exhaustive and impressive account."

Recommended as Advanced by Beatty, Blackburn, Riegel; as Elementary by Bober.

Whitaker, A. C. *Foreign Exchange*. (4 votes) Appleton. 1919. \$5.

"Well arranged and presents a difficult subject in an excellent manner."

Recommended as Advanced by Lucas, Preston; as Intermediate by Dye, Smith.

Willis, H. P., and Beckhart, B. H. *Foreign Banking Systems*. (4 votes) Holt. 1929. \$7.50.

"This book gives a clear but brief discussion of every important banking system in the world."

Recommended as Advanced by Beatty, Burns, Dye, Preston.

Yule, G. Udny. *Introduction to the Theory of Statistics*. (4 votes) Lippincott. 1923. \$6.

"The standard theory text of statisticians since its first edition in 1908."

Recommended as Advanced by Blackburn, Gordon, Hunt; as Intermediate by Riegel.

Edie, L. D. *Money, Bank Credit and Prices*. (3 votes) Harper. 1928. \$3.50.

" . . . Up-to-date and thorough."

Recommended as Advanced by Fossum, Preston; as Intermediate by Bennett.

Escher, Franklin. *Foreign Exchange Explained*. (3 votes) Macmillan. 1917. \$1.75.

" . . . Concise . . . clear . . . well arranged and well written."

Recommended as Elementary by Lucas, Preston, Schluter.

Fisher, Irving. *Making of Index Numbers*. (3 votes) Houghton. 1927. \$7.50.

"The standard book on index numbers."

Recommended as Advanced by Hunt, Riegel; as Intermediate by Blackburn.

Friedman, E. M. *International Finance and Its Reorganization*. (3 votes) Dutton. Out of print.

"A good historical background presenting a complete summary of conditions in international finance serving as a basis for present reorganization of currencies and finance."

Recommended as Intermediate by Knight, Schluter.

Koren, John, ed. *History of Statistics*. (3 votes) Macmillan. 1918. \$7.50.

"A good summary of what is being done in other countries."

Recommended as Advanced by Blackburn, Burns; as Elementary by Riegel.

Moulton, H. G. *Reparation Plan*. (3 votes) McGraw. 1924. \$2.50.

"A simple discussion of the Dawes Plan."

Recommended as Intermediate by Preston, Smith; as Elementary by Bennett.

Moulton, H. G., and McGuire, C. E. *Ger-*

many's Capacity to Pay. (3 votes) McGraw. 1923. \$2.50.

"A good, realistic discussion of this important problem."

Recommended as Advanced by Bober, Dye, Smith.

Taussig, F. W. *International Trade*. (3 votes) Macmillan. 1927. \$3.50.

"An excellent presentation of the basic principles of the present-day problems, and of various experiences in the past."

Recommended as Advanced by Bober; as Intermediate by Evans, Smith.

Young, J. P. *European Currency and Finance*. (3 votes) U. S. Government Printing Office. 1925.

"Contains much valuable information concerning monetary conditions in Europe during and immediately after the war."

Recommended as Advanced by Preston, Smith; as Intermediate by Bennett.

Book Reviews

Supplement to Granger

BURTON STEVENSON'S *Home Book of Modern Verse*, Braithwaite's *Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1924 to 1926*, the *Copeland Reader*, two Oxford books of verse, and four volumes of Thomas Moul's *Best Poetry* are only a few of the 126 collections and compilations indexed in the new *Supplement to Granger's Index* (1919-1928), published by McClurg last year (cl., 519p., \$8). The book follows the general plan of the original *Granger's Index to Poetry and Recitations*, and gives particular attention to the section devoted to special days, seasons, months, humorous and inspirational selections, pieces for musical accompaniment, readings and monologs. The Index proper is divided into three sections: title, author and first line.

The only important omission noted is *The Haunted Hour*, Margaret Widdemer's anthology of ghost-poems (Harcourt, 1920), which might usefully have swelled the rather meager Halloween section. Several poems carry the location-symbol of SWC. No such collection is listed in the Key to Symbols. In the author index Hans Christian Andersen is spelled "Anderson," and there are several other misprints: "Laconte" de Lisle, Holman "Frances" Day, Thomas "De Quincy," Elizabeth "Cleghorn" Gaskell, etc.

Percy MacKaye is separated from his daughter, Arvia, by two columns. All women writers are referred to by their married names with the exception of Alice Hegan Rice (Mrs. Cale Young Rice); Dorothy Canfield, who has no cross-reference from Fisher; and Virginia Sackville-West (Mrs. Harold Nicolson), whose

identity appears to have eluded the compilers. For some curious reason Booth Tarkington's family name is asserted to be Booth. The author entry runs "Booth, Newton (Booth Tarkington)." We also learn that Oscar Wilde's real name was Fingal Wills, although his father was Sir William Wilde.

Horticulture Society Award

THE FIRST award of its Schaffer Memorial Medal for any book has been made by the Pennsylvania Horticulture Society to Susan Delano McKelvey for her monograph *The Lilac*, published by Macmillan. The medal is awarded only at such times as the society feels that a sufficiently meritorious work in the interest of horticulture has been done to merit it. It was established as a memorial to William L. Schaffer, president of the society from 1868 to 1884, and has previously been awarded to but five other persons.

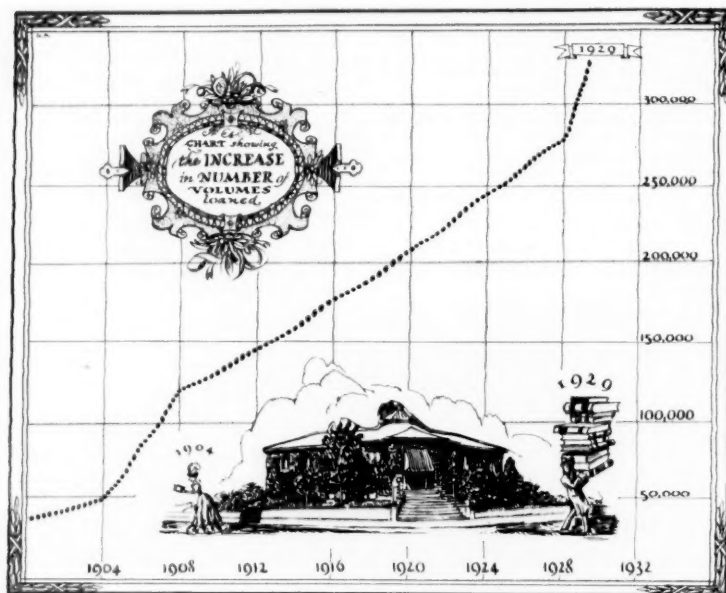
This is the second medal to be awarded Mrs. McKelvey in recognition of her contribution to horticulture in *The Lilac*. The Emily Renwick Achievement Medal of the Garden Club of America for "the most distinguished achievement" of 1928 also came to her.

Prison Libraries Bibliography

THE CURRENT bibliography of the Russell Sage Foundation is on Prison Libraries. Bibliographies are issued bi-monthly and cover subjects relating to the social field. This organization is prepared and willing to render to individuals free bibliographic help in this field.

In The Library World

Growth of Circulation, 1929, in Montclair, N. J.



American Law Library Given to London Bar

AN AMERICAN law library in London in connection with the historic Middle Temple Library has recently been established. The 2,000 books which make up the library include the reports of various Federal and State courts in the United States. The need for such a library has been manifest for some time; British lawyers felt it and expressed their desires for such a library and the librarian of the Ancient Middle Temple Library, H. A. C. Sturgess, set out to get the necessary American law books and place them on the shelves of his library. The matter was brought to the attention of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace with the result that the endowment appropriated approximately \$7,000 for getting the requisite books and sending them as a gift of the endowment. In each volume a bookplate indicates that the gift was brought about through the good offices of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and its library committee. These books will be made available not only to English lawyers but to American lawyers properly accredited by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Kansas Mail Loan Service

KELLOGG Library, Kansas State Teachers' College, Emporia, maintains, as one of its distinct departments, a Mail Loan Service. Through this service books, pamphlets, clippings, mounted pictures, etc., are loaned by mail to residents of Kansas, and to alumni and correspondence-study students in other States. This work requires most of the time of one of the full-time professional members of the library staff and during the last year 3521 books, 193 pamphlets, 1014 clippings and 44 magazines were sent out. These packages reached 376 Kansas towns and 24 towns scattered through 14 other States. All but six of the 105 counties of Kansas were aided by this service last year.

Information Wanted

H. O. SEVERANCE, Librarian of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., Chairman of the Committee for the Encouragement of Research, would be pleased to know of any research problems completed or any books written in 1929 by members of the Library profession and books and problems in process at the present time.

News from China

AFTER THREE and a half years of independent existence, the Metropolitan Library of Peiping (Peking) has been amalgamated with the Peiping Library, formerly maintained by the Ministry of Education, and is now known as the National Library of Peiping. Pending the completion of the new fireproofed building originally designed for the Metropolitan Library, the two collections are being housed at two historical buildings at the Middle Sea and North Sea. The National Library is now administered under the general direction of a self-perpetuating board which nominates the Director and Associate Director, who are appointed by the Ministry of Education. Chancellor Tsai Yuan-Pei has been appointed Director, but during his absence Mr. T. L. Yuan, formerly of Columbia and Albany and until recently Director of the Metropolitan Library, has been appointed Acting Director. The amalgamation, combining, as it does, the resources of two of the most important libraries in China, is of far-reaching importance to scholars.

Besides collecting Chinese books, the National Library will devote itself to occidental sciences and important reference works published abroad. The National Library is trying to build up a center of research in Peiping, and in this it has received generous support from foreign learned institutions and governments. The National Library publishes a *Chinese Monthly Bulletin* devoted to bibliography, and also distributes the *English-Language Bulletin* of the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology.

A notable addition to the National Library was made in November, 1929. In that month a collection of one hundred volumes of Tangut sutras, mostly printed during the Yuan, or Mongol, Dynasty (1280-1368), and a few Buddhist paintings, were purchased. These were recently discovered near Ning-Hsia, a city in northern Kansu. The importance of the purchase may be gauged from the fact that before this collection was acquired by the National Library, no such material could be found in Chinese libraries. The Tanguts played an important part in North West China in the 11th Century, but their language was somehow lost to the world, and was rediscovered only during the opening years of the present century. The Tangut language, which is ideographic and looks somewhat like Chinese, has not yet been completely deciphered. The sutras were translated from the Chinese Tripitaka, and it is expected that through a comparative study of the text our knowledge of the language will be materially advanced.

The National Library is preparing for publication a classified catalog of the Chinese books

formerly kept at the Peiping Library and the Metropolitan Library. The whole collection consists of over 200,000 volumes, of which 25,000 are known as Chinese Incunabula.

In cooperation with the Peiping Research Institute, the National Library is also editing for publication a union catalog of books and periodicals in occidental languages found in Peiping libraries. There are some twenty libraries in Peiping where important foreign books may be found. It is hoped that the union catalog will be published before next fall. The union catalog will be kept up to date by a card supplement filed at the National Library.

Report Free

THE FIRST report of the Philadelphia Municipal Court Survey Series, entitled "History and Functions of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia," is now obtainable free of charge upon application to the Bureau of Municipal Research, 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This survey was undertaken several years ago at the request of the presiding judge of the court and has been financed by the Thomas Skelton Harrison Foundation.

Santa Fé, New Mexico, Bookmark

SANTA FE, N. M., has issued an intimate Bookmark report to friends and patrons of the everyday work of the Public Library. Seven years' growth in circulation, new borrowers, gifts from children and adults, hours of opening and various other bits of news are given on this 3-in. x 7½-in. report.

A Home Library for the White House

A YEAR ago, on the evening after the inauguration, a friend of President Hoover's noticed that members of the family wished to turn to books for relaxation after the strain of the day, and that none were available. There has never been a "home library" in the White House, although there are reference shelves in the business office and numerous books to be had from the Library of Congress. Word of this came to John Howell, a San Francisco bookseller, who presented a plan which won the hearty approval not only of the Western Booksellers at their meeting in San Francisco, but of the National Convention. A committee was appointed of which Frederic Melcher, Editor of *The Publishers' Weekly*, is chairman, to make up a list of 500 books for the library and carry out the plan. A letter is being sent at this time to all booksellers inviting them to join in the presenting of a "home library" to the White House, the booksellers' gift to the Nation.

Ontario Suffers Losses

THE LIBRARY world of Ontario has suffered greatly this year. Mr. W. O. Carson, the energetic and capable Inspector of Public Libraries, passed away in the summer; James Steele, Esq., the president of the Ontario Library Association and for upward of twenty years a member of the Board of the Public Library of the City of Stratford, died very suddenly; and even more suddenly during the first week in March, E. J. Hathaway, Esq., the just-elected chairman of the Public Library Board of Toronto, was taken.

All these men are distinct losses to the library work of the province. Mr. Hathaway, after serving seven years on the Board, was about to assume the chairmanship and just on the eve of the opening of the great new Central Lending Library,

Men Readers Lead

CONTRARY to popular supposition, the number of men participating in the benefits of the Norfolk, Va., Public Library is greater than that of the women visitors, according to the annual report of the Librarian for the last year. At the Main Library 64 per cent of the grown people using the reading room were men and at the Van Wyck Branch 51 per cent were men. The circulation of the whole library showed an increase over the preceding year of 20,653, nearly half of which gain was made at the Van Wyck Branch.

Survey of South Being Made

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, secretary of the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship, assisted by Tommie Dora Barker, librarian and director of the library school of the Carnegie Library at Atlanta, began a survey of training agencies in thirteen southern states March 10, as the first result of recommendations made by the Policy Committee of the Southeastern Library Association last December, when a broad program of southern library development was outlined. The survey is being financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and will be completed some time in April. In addition to recommending the complete study of demands and facilities for library training in the southeastern area, the Policy Committee program covered the establishment of a strong State library agency in each State, with a trained field worker attached; the appointment of a regional field agent for library extension, with headquarters in the South but attached to the A. L. A.; the appointment of a State school

library supervisor in each State; aid for the development of negro public library service; the establishment of scholarships and fellowships to southern library schools and for research elsewhere; and aid in building up more adequate book collections in college libraries.

A thorough study of school library conditions in the South is now being made by Dr. Frank P. Bachman, director of surveys and field studies, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., which, together with the A. L. A. survey, will give definite information in regard to the whole school library situation in that area.

Navy Book Circulation

THE U. S. Daily for March 15, 1930, has the following report of book circulation in the United States Navy:

The per capita circulation of books in the United States Navy during the last calendar year was 18, exceeding by 7 books the greatest known per capita circulation of any public library in the country for the same period, according to figures made available March 14 by the Department of the Navy.

A total of 1,023,085 books was read in the service, both aboard ships and at naval stations, the compilation shows. The number read in hospitals was 434,432, for an average circulation per person of 24. For other stations, exclusive of hospitals, the number loaned per capita was 14.9, making the number loaned per capita for all stations 18.

"The greatest known per capita circulation for any public library in the country for the same period was that of San Diego, Cal., where the score was 11," it was stated at the Bureau of Navigation.

Success of Rental Collection

THE SUCCESS of the rental collection in the Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg, Mo., which was established seven years ago, is shown by the following statistics submitted by the librarian:

Original number of volumes.....	163
Original cost.....	\$326.41
Vols. transferred to General Library	1,102
Original cost	\$1,925.53
Vols. now in the Rental Collection..	390
Original cost	\$770.04
On deposit at Citizens Bank.....	\$213.12

Note: The uniform rent per book is ten cents for the first week and two cents per day after that.

Have You Collection Like This?

THE LIBRARY for the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities at Northwestern University has a collection of public utility employees' magazines as complete as it can be made. The library wishes to know whether another collection of this sort exists?

Book Review Club of Greater Boston Lists XXIII, March, 1930

RECENT FICTION

Novels of Literary Value, or Included Because of Author's Prominence.

Cleugh, Dennis. *Wanderer's End: Odyssey of Don Paradisc.* Doubleday. \$2.50.

Charming tale of some traveling players.

Deeping, Warwick. *Exile.* Knopf. \$2.50.

Story of an English girl's successful business career in a lazy Italian town, and of her love affairs. Read before buying.

Freeman, Harold W. *Dozen in the Valley.* Holt. \$2.50.

A story of the Suffolk farming country delightfully written. The complications of the hero's love affairs will make some libraries hesitate. Better read before deciding.

Hamilton, Mary Agnes. *Three Against Fate.* Houghton. \$2.50.

Powerful story of the effects of the war on three finely drawn English characters, two men (devoted friends) and the wife of one of them.

Hodson, James L. *Grey Dawn—Red Night.* Doubleday. \$2.50.

The war seen through the eyes of a clean-living and clean-thinking English boy—a starkly realistic story. His early life in an English manufacturing town (Grey Dawn) is extremely well told.

Kaye-Smith, Sheila. *Three Against the World.* Dutton. \$2.50.

An interesting, though tragic, tale of the Sussex farming country—typical of this author's best work. Printed in this country for the first time.

Komroff, Manuel. *Coronet.* Coward-McCann. 1v. ed. \$3. 2v. ed. \$3.50.

The background is 500 years of history. The Coronet is the symbol of the arrogance of aristocracy.

Marshall, Archibald. *Miss Welby at Steen.* Dodd. \$2.50.

Pleasant story of English country life in a big house. Not up to the author's best.

Roberts, Elizabeth M. *Great Meadow.* Viking. \$2.50.

Historical novel of Revolutionary Virginia, of Daniel Boone and the settlement of Kentucky. Wilderness life of pioneers.

Tomlinson, Henry M. *All Our Yesterdays.* Harper. \$2.50.

A cross-section of England from the time of the Boer War to 1918, showing how the human as well as the material factors made the war inevitable. The descriptions are extraordinarily vivid and powerful.

Wilder, Thornton N. *The Woman of Andros.* Boni. \$2.50.

Story of simple villagers on a small Grecian island, based on the opening acts of the "Andria" of Terence.

Stories of Popular Appeal

Benson, Therese, pseud. *Go-Between.* Dodd. \$2.

A charming little story of a popular type.

Brush, Katharine. *Young Man of Manhattan.* Farrar & Rinehart. \$2.

Highly entertaining story of love and marriage in the New York journalist's world, interspersed with plenty of cocktails. Read before buying.

Cannon, Cornelia J. *Heirs.* Little. \$2.50.

Interesting story of rural life in New Hampshire, contrasting the Polish farmers with those of English ancestry. Local color very good. Story somewhat sentimental.

Cary, Lucian. *One Lovely Moron.* Doubleday. \$2.

Humorous tale of the love of the Professor of Psychology for the daughter of the College President. Light weight.

Case, Robert Ormond. *The Yukon Drive.* Doubleday. \$2.

A tale of the gold rush to the Klondike.

Clark, Judith. *Arrows of Desire.* Minton. \$2.50.

A refreshing picture of young Americans of the present day. Scene is laid in Northern Virginia and in Washington. Will appeal to women.

Coolidge, Dane. *Horse-Ketchum.* Dutton. \$2.50.

Western story of romance and adventure.

Gibbs, Sir Philip H. *Hidden City.* Doubleday. \$2.50.

The story of a young London doctor who sees the city through the lives of his patients.

Haworth, Paul L. *Caverns of Sunset.* Bobbs. \$2.

Adventures of an English girl who, disguised as a boy, goes to Canada to find her brother, a prisoner in an Indian village.

Le Gallienne, R. *There Was a Ship.* Doubleday. \$2.50.

Adventure, romance and swashbuckling on land and sea in the days of Charles II.

Neville, M., pseud. *Giving the Bride Away.* McBride. \$2.

How a young Englishman contrived to give away the bride he did not want!

Niles, Mrs. Blair. *Free.* Harcourt. \$2.50.

A novel dealing with the convicts who have served their prison terms, and are free to starve in the towns or jungles of French Guiana, but not free to leave the penal colony. Very interesting.

Roberts, Kenneth L. *Arundel.* Doubleday. \$2.50.

Very well-told story of Steven Nason of Arundel, Maine, and how he went with Benedict Arnold on the secret expedition to Quebec. Plenty of thrills.

Seton, Graham. *W Plan.* Cosmop. \$2.

The tale of a stupendous scheme for crumbling a whole sector of the British front in the Great War.

(Continued on page 326)

Elusive Quotations

A column designed to assist in the location of quotations and poems which cannot be found through the usual channels of anthologies and books of reference.

M. R. L.—Requests information about the source of the expression:

Give me a child until he is seven and I care not who has him after that.

C. H.—Desires help in obtaining the author and in quoting the poem of which the first line is:

The world is at its best. I feel a triumph in the work I do.

Accompanying the poem was the picture of a workman at a potter's wheel. The theme of the poem was suggestive of three lines from the first stanza of Van Dyke's poem entitled "Work."

E. W. B.—Requests author, title and source of:

"Far, far away, like bells at evening pealing,
The voice of Jesus sounds over land and sea;
And laden souls by thousands meekly stealing,
King Shepherd, turn their weary steps to Thee."

Answer:

E. M. S.—Gives complete hymn found in *Favorite Songs for School and Home*, ed. by J. P. McCaskey. c. 1899. Amer. Book Co.

ANGELIC SONGS ARE SWELLING

Hark! Hark! my soul, angelic songs are swelling
O'er earth's green fields and ocean's wave-beat shore.
How sweet the truth those blessed strains are telling
Of that new life when sin shall be no more.

CHORUS

Angels of Jesus, angels of light,
Singing to welcome the pilgrims of the night.

Onward we go, for still we hear them singing,
"Come, weary souls, for Jesus bids you come!"
And, through the dark, its echoes sweetly ringing,
The music of the Gospel leads us home.

CHORUS

Far, far away, like bells at ev'ning pealing,
The voice of Jesus sounds o'er land and sea;
And laden souls by thousands meekly stealing,
Kind shepherd, turn their weary steps to thee.

CHORUS

Rest comes at length; tho' life be long and dreary,
The day must dawn, and darksome night be past;
All journeys end in welcome to the weary,
And heaven, the heart's true home, will come at last.

CHORUS

Angels, sing on! Your faithful watches keeping;
Sing us sweet fragments of the songs above;
Till morning's joy shall end the night of weeping,
And life's long shadows break in cloudless love.

CHORUS

—REV. F. W. FABER, 1850.

Note: Twenty other answers were received and forwarded to E. W. B.

N. Y. S. L.—Requests the origin and significance of:

The goose honks (or hangs) high.

Answers:

G. H. F.—States that above quotation is given in H. H. C. Dunwoody's *Weather Proverbs* in the following form:

Everything is lovely, and the goose hawks high (not hangs high, as is usually stated). Geese flying high is a sign of fair weather.

The following quotation, taken from *Strange Metamorphosis of Man*, 1634, in regard to the goose and weather-lore, may be of interest:

She is no witch, or astrologer, to divine by the starres, but yet hath a shrewd guesse of rainie weather, being as good as an almanack to some that believe in her.

M. N. B.—States that the above quotation is given in *Everyday Sayings*, by Charles N. Lurie, New York, Putnam, 1928, page 182, with the following explanation:

When the goose hangs high, all is well; whence we get the expression, "everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high." Some say that the expression should read, "The goose honks high." When the geese made their flight near the clouds, and honked as they flew, it was a sign of fair weather, according to ancient belief. From "honks" to "hangs" was an easy change. Others declare, however, that in places where wild geese are shot it is the custom to hang high before the kitchen door the one that is to be roasted for dinner, and the prospective diners seeing it there exclaim, "The goose hangs high today!" Still others trace the saying back to olden days in England, when the cruel sport of goose pulling was in vogue. A live goose was hung by its feet from the limb of a tree. The men rode their horses at full gallop under the tree, and the one who succeeded in pulling down the goose kept it. The signal for beginning the contest was, "The goose hangs high!"

She also states that this quotation is found in *Nuggets of Knowledge*, by George W. Stimpson, New York, Sully, 1928, page 113, with the following explanation:

The origin of this common expression is obscure. It means the prospects are good. Most etymologists are inclined to regard it as a corruption of the *goose honks high*, referring to the noise made by wild geese in flight, especially in fine weather. It may, however, have originated in connection with the tournaments formerly held in many parts of the South. In these tournaments rings were suspended some distance apart and gallant knights were rivals in trying to center the largest number of rings while riding at full speed. The knight who caught the largest number usually received a prize and was permitted to choose the prettiest girl for the dance which followed. In some sections such tournaments ended with *gander pulling*, in which a tough old gander whose neck had been picked clean of feathers and greased was suspended at a considerable height. Each knight would attempt to pull the gander down while riding at full speed. Frequently the knight was pulled from his horse. The signal for the knight to start was, *the goose hangs high*.

ANNA CHRISTIE

"CHILDREN OF THE MYSTERIOUS SEA"

Books suggested by the
Cleveland Public Library

(Insert name of library)

THE CALL OF THE SEA (Drama)

*"I have lent myself to thy will, O Sea.
My soul to the lure of thy mystery."*

—C. W. STORK.

O'NEILL—Anna Christie
O'NEILL—Bound East for Cardiff
O'NEILL—Ile
BERRISFORD—The One Eternal Thing
CLEMENTS—Sea Plays
IBSEN—The Lady from the Sea

SEAS AND HARBORS (Stories)

*"I remember the black wharves and the
slips*

And the Sea-tide tossing free."

—LONGFELLOW.

BONE—The Brassboulder
BONE—Broken Stowage
BURKE—Limehouse Nights
CONNOLLY—Crested Seas
JESSE—Tom Fool
McFEE—Casuals of the Sea
POOLE—The Harbor

SAILOR SONGS

*"I must go down to the sea again,
To the lonely sea and the sky."*

—MASEFIELD.

FOX-SMITH—Sailor Town
FOX-SMITH—Sea Songs and Ballads
LEE—Lure o the Sea
MASEFIELD—Dauber
MASEFIELD—Salt Water Poems and
Ballads

Printed by the courtesy of the

Name of Theater

Presenting

Greta Garbo

in

"ANNA CHRISTIE"

100% All Talking

DISRAELI

*"Disraeli regarded life as a comedy
and he sought to make it a romantic
comedy. His genius was essentially his-
trionic."*—A. G. Gardiner.

Reading suggested by the
Cleveland Public Library

(Insert name of library)

DISRAELI IN DRAMA

PARKER—Disraeli
HOUSMAN—The Queen—God bless her:
His favorite flower

DISRAELI IN FICTION

DISRAELI—Coningsby
HOPE—Quisante
TROLLOPE—Phineas Finn

DISRAELI, MAN AND STATESMAN

BRANDES—Lord Beaconsfield
GLEICHEN-RUSSWURM—Dandies and Don
Juans
MEYNELL—Disraeli
MONYPENNY—Benjamin Disraeli
RAYMOND—Disraeli, alien patriot
SICHEL—Disraeli

DISRAELI AND HIS TIMES

DISRAELI—Letters to Lady Chesterfield
and Lady Bradford
GUEDALLA—Palmerston
MAUROIS—Disraeli; a picture of the
Victorian age
MOLLOY—The most gorgeous Lady
Blessington
SHORE—D'Orsay; or, The complete
dandy
SOMERVELL—Disraeli and Gladstone
STRACHEY—Queen Victoria
SYKES—Mary Anne Disraeli
TAYLOR—English political portraits of
the 19th century

DISRAELI, POET AND NOVELIST

DISRAELI—Novels and tales; introduc-
tions by Guedalla
GUEDALLA—Mr. Disraeli, poet; in "Mas-
ters and men"

Printed by courtesy of

Name of Theatre

Now Showing

"DISRAELI"

Proposed A. L. A. Mexico Post-Conference Trip

PRICES

From Los Angeles back to Los Angeles, either both ways via Nogales, or with optional return via El Paso—Lower berth basis, \$285; upper, \$275; lower shared, \$262.

From Tucson back to El Paso or to San Antonio—Lower berth basis, \$250; upper, \$243; lower shared, \$233. (The Tucson rate to apply only to holders of tickets routed east via Southern Pacific R. R.)

Meals for the duration of the tour should be estimated at approximately \$28 or \$30, or about \$15 more if the best uptown restaurants are patronized.

ITINERARY

- June 29—Leave Los Angeles, 4:00 p. m.
- June 30—Arrive Tucson, 10:00 a. m.
Leave Tucson, 10:40 a. m.
Arrive Nogales, Ariz., 12:50 p. m.
Leave Nogales, 3:00 p. m.
- July 2—Arrive Guadalajara, 3:00 p. m.
- July 3—All-day trip to the Lake Chapala country; two-hour motor boat ride on the lake; side trip to the Falls of Juanacatlan.
- July 4—Sight-seeing in Guadalajara; trip to the town of San Pedro Tlaquepaque, noted as the pottery-making center of Mexico.
Leave Guadalajara, 5:30 p. m.
- July 5—Arrive Mexico City, 8:15 p. m.

HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO CITY FROM JULY 5 TO JULY 11

- July 5—Desert of the Lions; Toluca (capital of state of Mexico).
- July 6—San Angel, Excavations of Copilco, Coyacan; bullfight in the afternoon; jai-alai games at night.
- July 7—Churubusco, Pyramid of Cuicuilco, Xochimilco and the Floating Gardens.
- July 8—Cuernavaca (capital of Morelos), Pyramid of Teopozalco; Falls of San Antonio.
- July 9—Puebla (capital of Puebla); Cholula and Pyramid of Cholula.
- July 10—Archaeological zone of San Pedro Teotihuacan (including Pyramids of the Sun and Moon, Temple of Quetzalcoatl, Museum of Antiquities, underground dwellings, etc.); stop at Guadalupe on return trip.
- July 11—Los Remedios and Pyramid of Tenayuca.
Note: On some of the trips mentioned above, the party will return to Mexico City early in the afternoon; on these days cars will be used for conveying members to various interesting points in Mexico City, such as Chapultepec Castle and Park, National Palace, Flower Market, National Library, National Theater, etc.
- July 11—Leave Mexico City, 5:40 p. m.
- July 15—Arrive Tucson 3:35 p. m.
- July 16—Arrive Los Angeles, 7:20 a. m.

Optional: Leave Mexico City, July 11,

Note: This is personally conducted by Mr. G. M. Patison, for years a conductor of Mexico trips, whose qualifications are vouched for by the Los Angeles Public Library. Register for the trip direct with Mr. Patison, P. O. Box 128, Hollywood, Cal., as soon as possible, with a first payment of \$25.

9:00 p. m., arrive San Antonio, Tex., July 13, 1:50 p. m.

Or: Leave Mexico City, July 12, 8:50 a. m., arrive El Paso, Tex., July 14, 12:25 p. m.

Accommodations: Standard Pullmans; closed automobiles used for all motor trips; rooms either with private bath or connecting bath while in Guadalajara and Mexico City; two persons to be assigned to each room, with separate beds if desired. First-class hotels in Guadalajara and Mexico City.

Those booking for this trip who are returning east should specify, when buying ticket, return via the Southern Pacific, as that ticket can be used from Los Angeles to Tucson and thence east after the trip, either from El Paso or San Antonio.

Those attending the Conference on Cultural Relations, opening in Mexico City, July 5, can journey to Mexico with this party from Los Angeles, if desired, paying actual traveling expenses plus the slightly extra charge for the two days' Guadalajara stopover.

An Offer to Reference Librarians

THE CARDED Woolen Manufacturers' Association, 146 Summer Street, Boston, Mass., has taken an active and influential part in the discussion of the tariff on wool and wool goods and has published many statements on this question. Sets of the statements have been bound and are available to reference libraries of the United States on condition that the volume is not to be circulated, but is to be kept in the library building.

Book Review Club

(Continued from page 323)

Whitechurch, Victor. *First and Last*. Duffield. \$2.

A pleasant story of life in an English seashore town. Above the average.

Wright, Ruth. *Stars for Sale*. Penn. \$2.

Clean, pleasant story of a girl who is orphaned and left with the care of an invalid brother. She chaperons a four-year-old girl across the Atlantic and meets romance on the way.

Detective and Mystery Stories

Oppenheim, E. P. *The Million Pound Deposit*. Little. \$2.

Rhode, John. *Peril at Cranbury Hall*. Dodd. \$2.

Walling, R. A. J. *Man with the Squeaky Voice*. Morrill. \$2.

Freeman, R. H. *Mystery of 31, New Inn*. Dodd. \$2.

Older book, reprinted. Very well worth having. By the dean of mystery writers.

Propper. *Ticker Tape Murder*. Harper. \$2.

First-class detective story. Ingenious, exciting, plays fair with the reader.

The Open Round Table

The Handling of Duplicates

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Mr. Dewey's letter in your issue of March 1 recalls not only his earlier efforts in the direction of pooling duplicates but also the more recent discussion of this question at the last meeting of the American Library Institute. The suggestion made by the writer of this letter that a big central storehouse be set up was met with a number of objections, none of which were necessarily final. It appeared, for example, that some libraries are not at liberty to handle duplicates in that way, and for these Mr. Wilson's method would seem the only feasible one at present.

The very promising suggestion was offered by Mr. Johnston, of the Bureau of Railway Economics, that, instead of one clearing house for duplicates, there be several according to specialties. For example, the Bureau of Railway Economics, provided it were willing to undertake the handling of duplicates concerned with railroads, could certainly handle them (whether for exchange or sale) in the most effective way, knowing, as this bureau probably would, just the most likely library in which to place individual items. Would not various libraries volunteer to handle in this fashion books on various subjects in which they are respectively interested?

HENRY B. VAN HOESEN,
Associate Librarian, Brown University.

A Union-Catalog of Early Printed Books

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It is hardly necessary to remind librarians that Oxford is one of the greatest literary treasure cities of the world. The Bodleian Library, founded in 1602, has been a depository of national literature since 1610, when Sir Thomas Bodley made his famous agreement with the Stationers' Company. There are the libraries of twenty-one colleges founded before 1640, the year in which the Civil War began, besides important specialized libraries, like the Taylorian and the Radcliffe (Science) Library. These libraries together probably contain 3,500,000 printed books and 60,000 manuscripts. Among the hindrances to research in this university, according to a distinguished American professor, "must be counted the libraries. They are hopelessly un-coordinated and so decentralized that it requires years to learn what books on one's own subject may be

found there. With the expenditure of a few hundred pounds, the treasures already in Oxford libraries could be rendered more accessible by a card-index of the whole." The need was, however, recognized long ago. As early as 1652 Doctor Langbaine, afterward Provost of Queen's College, began the compilation of a subject catalog of all books in our public library and in any of our private college libraries. In the next century the Bodleian Curators tried to collect lists of books in college libraries not in the University Library; and a few years ago another attempt was made privately. The results were practically negligible.

Last year a new effort was made. The Bodleian Library, Magdalen College Library, and the Oxford Bibliographical Society by cooperation compiled and published a list of books (English and foreign) at Magdalen printed before 1641 not in the Bodleian, but with references to all English books before that date which are in both libraries. The year 1640 is convenient for English books because at the outbreak of the Civil War the country was flooded with pamphlets; it has, of course, no special significance in foreign history, but it set a definite limit and made it possible for the Oxford Bibliographical Society to print the list out of its own resources. To have taken a date such as 1800 financial assistance from outside would have been needed.

This was an experimental step. After consultation with College Librarians it was decided to put forward a proposal for the preparation of typed lists of all books printed before 1641, of which the colleges possess copies, and to form a card-index to the whole to be deposited in the Bodleian Library, the ultimate intention being to publish a complete catalog of early printed books before 1641 in Oxford College Libraries. This proposal, which has the approval of the Curators of the Bodleian Library, was communicated to the various college authorities, who have received it with favor. The typing of entries has already begun, and the work will now proceed steadily. It is true that the main Bodleian catalog is not yet printed but the vast majority of the early books in it are to be found in the published catalog of 1843 (4 volumes, still on sale at the Clarendon Press for £4 net) supplemented by the catalogs of the Malone collection (1836) and the Douce collection (1840, Clarendon Press, 15s. net). It is hoped, however, that within the next few years the Bodleian catalog will be printed.

S. GIBSON,
*Secretary to Bodley's Librarian and President
of the Oxford Bibliographical Society.*

From The Library Schools

Michigan

UNIVERSITY of Michigan courses in Library Science for the Summer Session of 1930 will be given from June 30 to Aug. 22. Early registration is desirable, as the prospects are that a large number of students will limit the number. Courses open for seniors presenting 90 or more hours of credit, with at least one and one-third as many points as hours, and a reading knowledge of French and German, are Cataloging and Classification of Books, Book Selection and Ordering, Administration, Care and Use of Ephemeral Material, Reference, School Library Work for Teacher-Librarians, Special Collections, and the Making of the Book. Advanced courses for those with a Bachelor's Degree, a reading knowledge of French and German, and one year of study in Library Science, include National and Regional Bibliography, Library of Congress Classification, and Advanced Cataloging Problems.

Oregon

SEVEN COURSES in library methods will be given at the 1930 summer session of the University of Oregon, June 23 to Aug. 1. Three courses constitute a full load of work. Miss Clara E. Howard, director of the Library School of the New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, will give a course in "The Administration of High School Libraries," both senior and junior, and a course in "Books for High School Libraries." Miss Della J. Sisler, University of California School of Librarianship, will give a course in "Elementary Cataloging" and one in "Classification and Subject Headings." Miss E. Lenore Casford, periodical librarian of the University of Oregon, will give a course in "Elementary Reference Work," one in "Children's Literature," and one in "Library Work with Children."

Pittsburgh

DUE TO a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh is again able to offer courses for more extensive and specialized training to those engaged in public library work with children and elementary school library work. With one exception, the courses offered will be the equivalent of those given in the regular session of the school.

The school is fortunate in having Miss Martha C. Pritchard, director, Library School, New York State College for Teachers, for the instruction in Administration of the Element-

tary or Platoon School Library. Miss Elva S. Smith, head of the Boys' and Girls' Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and instructor in the regular session of the Carnegie Library School, will give the course in Book Selection for Children. Miss Elizabeth Nesbitt, instructor in the Carnegie Library School, will give the courses in Story-Telling, Administration of Children's Rooms, and Reference Work, while a simplified course in Cataloging and Classification, Subject Bibliography for elementary school use will be taught by Miss Helen McCracken, teacher-librarian of the Westinghouse Junior-Senior High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The library of the H. C. Frick Teachers' Training School will again be operated as a demonstration library by the University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Library School for the benefit of their summer students. Miss Laura C. Bailey, former librarian of the Mount Auburn Training School, Cleveland, will be in charge. Demonstration work in book appreciation and in teaching the use of books in the grades, as well as the introduction of literary and visual material which correlates with curriculum, will be featured.

A catalog will be sent upon request.

Toronto

WITH the beginning of the year the first semester of the Librarians' Course, University of Toronto, was completed. Final examinations and sessional tests were given during the last week of January. The second semester started with several new classes. Mr. Stewart Wallace, University librarian, resumed his lectures, beginning a course for the whole class in Canadian literature. Miss Lillian Smith is continuing her class in Children's literature and a number of students who are not specializing in Boys' and Girls' Work have elected to take this course. The elective course in school libraries under Miss Jean Merchant, Librarian, Normal School, Toronto, has a large registration. Story-Telling with Miss Enid Endicott, Boys' and Girls' Division, Toronto Public Library as lecturer, is another elective course which is very popular. Miss Dorothy Thompson of the Public Libraries Branch, Department of Education, has just finished three interesting lectures at the school on the relations between the Public Libraries Branch and the public libraries in the Province, maintained through the medium of the *Ontario Library Review*, visits to libraries and other organized methods too numerous to mention.

Simmons

MISS BROTHERTON, as assistant director, will be in charge of the six-week summer session, July 7 to Aug. 15. She is offering six-week courses in library work with children and in school libraries.

Miss Kauffmann will conduct the six-week cataloging and bibliography course, and Mrs. Hartzell will give a four-week course in elementary reference.

For college graduates most of these courses give credit toward the degree of Associate in Science. Usually others may attend, though without receiving credit toward a Simmons College degree.

Tennessee

THE UNIVERSITY of Tennessee announces summer courses for teacher-librarians in continuation of those which were given last year, thus enabling those who began the work at that time to complete the twelve weeks' training required by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools. The three courses given last year will be repeated for the benefit of beginners. The instruction will be given by Miss Helen Harris, Association Professor of Library Science at the University of Tennessee; by Miss Carrie M. Wiseley, Librarian, Scott High School, Toledo, Ohio, and by Miss Sarah C. Currell, of the University of Tennessee Library, who will be released from her regular duties for this purpose. The enrollment in the Library Science courses given during the winter session has been double that of the first year and considerable interest is manifested in the work for the summer session.

Western Reserve

BEGINNING with the summer of 1930, the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University will offer in consecutive summers a regular one-year library school curriculum. The session in 1930 will be for six weeks, beginning on Monday, June 23, and ending on Friday, Aug. 1. The unit courses offered are equivalent to those in the regular session and yield credit, subject to the regular admission and curriculum requirements. In 1930 special emphasis will be upon courses in school library service and in library service for children. The school library courses are designed to meet the needs of teacher-librarians and school librarians in active school library work who have not had special library training, and of those who have prepared for teaching and desire to enter

school library work. Admission requirements of the school presuppose at least three years of college, admitting to senior standing; but, with the permission of the dean, other qualified persons may be admitted. Those desiring to enroll in the courses in high school library service must, however, hold a bachelor's degree from an approved college or university.

An advanced course is offered in library service for children, leading to an M. S. degree. Instruction covers administration in all fields of library work with children, with emphasis on evaluation of comparative methods in organization. Book selection courses include studies of type books and sequences in reading with reference to individual differences and trends in group interests. The history of children's literature in relation to modern books is also considered. Each student is required to present a written thesis on a subject approved by the faculty of the school. This course is offered to a limited number of persons who present the following qualifications: 1. A bachelor's degree from an approved college. 2. A certificate or a degree from an accredited library school. 3. Successful library experience in work with children under approved conditions.

Readable Books Experiment

AS AN experiment the Springfield, Mass. City Library recently started a case of "Readable Books" in the delivery room. Only books that it was hoped the general reader would enjoy were chosen, and no book was given more than a week's chance. In four weeks 750 books were placed upon these shelves and 600 went out. Thus, in their six-day probation only one-fifth of the total number were turned down by gentle readers. Of the various kinds, biography led—only 17 books of the 122 offered were not taken; literature was the least popular, with 41 rejected out of 192. Translations of foreign literature went out almost to a book and works on religion, sociology and art made an excellent record; better than the average for the whole collection. Antiques, murders or cats were almost sure of a reading, archeology was apparently not to anyone's taste, and as for individual books and authors, there were many surprises.

Wanted

WANTED—By Dalhousie University Library, Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Index to Volume No. 6 of the *Botanical Series* of the University of California Publications.

Library Organizations

Arizona Conference of A. L. A.

LIBRARIANS from all parts of the country are planning to attend the Arizona conference of the American Library Association, to be held June 21 at the Grand Canyon. This event, the first of its kind to take place at the Canyon rim, will precede the A. L. A. national convention, opening June 23 in Los Angeles.

Governor John C. Phillips of Arizona will give the address of welcome and Dr. Andrew Keogh, of the Yale University Library, president of the A. L. A., will preside at the special program on library development. The conference will aim to arouse interest in greater library activity throughout Arizona.

Speakers on the program will include Julia Wright Merrill, executive assistant of the committee on library extension of the A. L. A., who will discuss "The County Library"; C. B. Lester, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, who will talk on "The State's Function in Library Service"; Estelle Luttrell, librarian of the University of Arizona, who will speak on "The Library Movement in Arizona," and Dr. Keogh, who will conclude the program with a brief discussion of "The College Library."

Fourth District Meeting of C. L. A.

THE FOURTH District met at Modesto Feb. 15. The morning session was given over to business and to the discussion of County Library Branch work. Neva Hunsberger, Custodian of the Sanger Branch of the Fresno County Free Library, spoke of the kind of shipment the Custodian likes to receive from the Main Library; she cited regularity of shipments, the sending out of attractive posters and the pasting of reliable reviews in the books as aids in serving the local public. The other side of the question was presented by Mrs. Phoebe Winkler, in charge of the branches of the Tulare County Free Library, who discussed the kind of cooperation the county library likes to receive from the custodian; she emphasized loyalty to the head librarian and the impersonal attitude toward the borrowers as cooperative aids. The afternoon session opened with an address by Mrs. Julia G. Babcock, President of the California Library Association, entitled, "California Is Hostess to the American Library Association." Following this, Miss Edna M. Stangland, Associate Chief of the State Division of Adult Education, spoke on her observations on Adult Education Abroad. The meet-

ing closed with the dramatic reading of St. John Ervine's "The Ship," by Prof. De Marcus Brown, director of the Little Theatre of the College of the Pacific.

United Staff Associations Dinner

THE THIRD annual dinner of the United Staff Associations of the Public Libraries of the City of New York was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Commodore on Sunday evening, Feb. 9. Over 700 librarians and guests were in attendance. The purpose of the dinner was to promote closer fellowship for unity of action looking toward the betterment of economic conditions throughout the staffs and more adequate library service to the people of the five boroughs of the city of New York. Hon. James T. Hallinan, former trustee of the Queens Borough Public Library, was the toastmaster. The Library in Its Civic Relations was presented by Robert E. Simon, Wilson M. Powell, and Laura A. Cauble. Speakers representing the Arts were John Mason Brown, dramatic critic of *The New York Evening Post*; Mrs. Louise Closser Hale, well-known actress and author; David Mannes, director of the David Mannes School of Music, and Nicholas Roerich, director of the Roerich Museum. Andrew Keogh brought greetings from the American Library Association and spoke of the unique position of the public library in America as compared with libraries in Europe, and emphasized the debt of librarians to their profession. Claude G. Bowers, author of *The Tragic Era* and other popular works, was to have spoken, but was unable to attend on account of illness. Other guests were Hon. William T. Collins, Theodore L. Frothingham, Darwin L. James, Prof. Howard L. McBain, Hon. Martin G. McCue, Monsignor Joseph H. McMahon, Hon. Frank L. Polk, Hon. Ellwood M. Rabenold, and Ferdinand L. Feurbach.

Kansas Association Considers Extension

IN ACCORDANCE with the recommendations passed at the Kansas Library Association meeting last October, the president called a meeting on Jan. 27 of representatives from various State organizations and institutions interested in possible extension of library facilities for Kansas. Miss Ruth Hammond, librarian of the Wichita Public Library, and president of the K. L. A., presided. Attention was called to a map prepared by Miss McNeal, State Librarian, showing eighteen counties in Kansas

with no libraries and thirty-one counties with no public tax-supported libraries. Miss Hammond presented statistics from California and compared them with Kansas. After an election of officers, the meeting was thrown open for general discussion. Three motions were passed by the group before adjournment: That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to act as an executive committee in organizing and carrying forward the movement among interested organizations in all counties of the State; that this meeting request the Kansas Council of Women to sponsor legislative action necessary for providing a field worker to assist in the advancement of library work in the State; and that this meeting go on record as favoring the establishment of county libraries throughout Kansas, and that the members present report back to their respective organizations the action of this meeting.

State Publicity Lectures

A SHORT series of lectures on Publicity for Librarians has been arranged by the Publicity Committee of the New Jersey Library Association. These talks will be given at the Newark Public Library on Tuesday mornings at 10.00 on April 15 and 22, and May 6 and 13. There will be no charge for the course.

The program has been arranged by Miss Grace D. Ross, librarian of the Morristown, N. J., Library. The dates, topics and speakers follow:

April 15—"Book News and How to Judge It," by Mr. Frederic Melcher, Editor, *Publishers' Weekly*, New York City.

April 22—"Newspaper Publicity," by Miss Marjorie Shuler, Central News Bureau, New York City.

May 6—"Printing and Posters," by Miss Chapman and Miss Travis, Newark, N. J., Public Library. A feature of this talk will be the actual setting up and printing of library signs on the printing press of the Newark Public Library.

May 13—"A Publicity Program," by Miss Margery Quigley, librarian of the Montclair, N. J., Public Library.

Columbian Library Association

LIBRARIANS from Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Delaware attended the annual meeting of the Columbian Library Association, held Feb. 15 at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. John French, librarian, welcomed the delegates and told them something about the University Library. Among the speakers were Dr. John Rathbone

Oliver of Baltimore; Miss Margaret Jackson, librarian of the Hoyt Memorial Library, Kingston, Pa., who spoke on "Of the Making of Books There Is no End," and Dr. Gilbert Chinard, professor of French literature at Johns Hopkins University, who delivered the concluding address of the conference on "The Librarian and the Scholar."

Are You Listed in Directory?

RESPONSE to the notice about the preparation of the 1930 edition of *The American Library Directory*, which appeared in the last issue of *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*, has been excellent. As it appears to have proved a reminder to some librarians who had not sent in their information, this note is inserted with the hope that it will stimulate response from the remaining few.

Late information is desired. In some cases it may be obtained from State Libraries or Commissions, but it is more desirable to get facts from direct source. Below is the form in which such information is desired. If the *JOURNAL* cannot be cut, or if the original blue form has been mislaid, kindly follow arrangement below, using letterhead paper:

State City
 Name of Library
 Librarian
 Volumes in Library
 Year's Circulation
 Total Income
 Expenditures for Books and Periodicals....
 Special Collections

Court Censorship on Foreign Books Adopted

The United States Senate adopted without roll-call on March 18 the Smoot amendment on censorship, slightly modified, extending the present law to make district courts the final arbiters of obscenity in literature and art, and treasonable publications. This action upset the Cutting amendment, which eliminated books from censorship but created for the first time a real censorship by judge and jury, taking from the custom officials and the Treasury the authority to decide what is obscene or immoral. The amendment may cause some delay in the arrival of certain books imported by reference or university libraries, and there is still room for difference of opinion between different courts, but decisions upon this very important question are in the future to be decided by the tribunals which are clothed by the Constitution with the authority to pass upon questions of social policy.

Among Librarians

Special Libraries

MARY K. LOGAN, Simmons '22, has been appointed librarian of the Cooper Union Museum Library, New York City.

FLORA MOFFAT, N. Y. P. L. '25, has resigned the position of head cataloger at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, to accept a position in the Catalog Department of Union Theological Seminary.

JANE E. MOLENAER, Pratt '29, who has been indexing technical periodicals of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, has been made assistant in the Reference Department of the Engineering Societies Library.

HELEN L. ZANES, Pratt '29, who has been serving as substitute assistant in the library of the Young Men's Christian Association since her graduation, has been appointed assistant in the library of the Children's Museum in Brooklyn, N. Y.

College and University Libraries

HESTER CODDINGTON has resigned as head cataloger at the University of Wisconsin Library.

FAYE A. COLLICOTT, Columbia '28, resigned the librarianship of the Mamaroneck Junior High School, White Plains, N. Y., to accept the position of assistant librarian in charge of children's work, State Teachers College Library, West Chester, Pa.

VELMA GOODE, Atlanta '21, has been appointed assistant in the Emory University Library.

LEOTA HULSART, Atlanta '29, has been appointed assistant cataloger in Ohio Wesleyan Library, Delaware, Ohio.

EVELYN JOHNSON, Simmons '26, has gone to the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass., to assist with the cataloging reorganization.

DELLA MCGREGOR, Wisconsin '11, head of the Juvenile Department, St. Paul Public Library, is giving two courses at the University of Minnesota, on Library Work with Children and on Work with Adolescents.

GEORGE V. MARAIS, Columbia '28, completed nearly a year of service as assistant in the Washington Square Library of New York University before returning last September to his permanent position in the Library of the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa.

MARY BEVERLY RUFFIN, Columbia '28, went to the Library of the University of Florida last September as acting head cataloger.

Public Libraries

RICHARD ASHTON, Borough Librarian and Curator of the Blackburn Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, England, completed fifty years in the service of the Blackburn Corporation on March 1, 1930.

RAY STANNARD BAKER (David Grayson, pseud.), noted author, was elected a trustee of the Jones Library, Amherst, Mass., on March 4 to succeed the late Dr. John Tyler, who died last spring.

CLARA BALDWIN's thirty years of service to Minnesota libraries has just been celebrated by the Minnesota Library Association, which expressed its appreciation with a purse of \$225 and a sheaf of letters neatly mounted in book form.

WELTHA BROWN has been librarian of the Columbus, Mont., Public Library since last September. It was recently reported that Mrs. Rosalia Lee Bell was librarian. Miss Brown replaced Mrs. Bell in this position.

ELLA B. COOK, Pratt '14, has recently accepted a position as chief of the Catalog Department in the Trenton, N. J., Public Library.

ELIZABETH MCCARRICK, Atlanta '23, is joint author with Florence Adams of *Highdays and Holidays*, published by Dutton. Miss McCarrick has been a children's librarian in the branches of the New York Public Library since graduating from the Library School, and is now in charge of the children's work in Muhlenberg Branch on West 23rd Street, New York City.

BESS MCCREA of the Cincinnati Public Library has been appointed assistant librarian of the Providence, R. I., Public Library.

LAURENCE M. SHAW, Brown University '99, has been promoted from head of the Order Department to assistant librarian of the Providence, R. I., Public Library.

HELEN G. STEWART, former librarian of the Victoria, B. C., Public Library, has accepted the directorship of the demonstration of rural library service which the grant of \$100,000 from the Carnegie Corporation (*LIB. JOUR.* 55:128, 1930) makes possible.

MARY E. ROSSELL, N. Y. P. L. '15, formerly head of Circulation in the Fort Wayne, Ind., Public Library, has become head of Circulation in the Charlotte, N. C., Public Library.

LOUISE GRAHAM HINSDALE, Pratt '98, for sixteen years librarian of the East Orange Public Library, died at her home in New York, Jan. 17.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

Wanted—A library school and college graduate to teach library science, six weeks' course, during the summer, 1930, in standard four-year college in Kentucky. D-15.

Wanted—By the Riverside Library Service School, California, applications for position of executive secretary. Applicant should be college and library school graduate, preferably with library and teaching experience, a good typist, able to drive a car, and willing to do whatever position requires. Address C. F. Woods, Director.

School librarian with five years' experience and M. A. degree desires position in North or Northwest. College library preferred. Available July 1 for vacation or permanent position. D-12.

Librarian of large senior high school desires position for July and August. College graduate with library training and several years' experience. D-13.

Classifier in ten languages with two years' experience desires position in library. D-14.

College and library school graduate, with ten years' experience in college and school libraries, desires summer position in camp, summer school, or substitute work. D-10.

College and library school graduate, having several years' experience with periodicals and some reference work in college libraries, desires position in Washington, D. C., in a public, special or business library, or with a publishing firm handling periodicals. Reference work preferred. D-11.

Cataloger wants position in public library. Circulation experience also. Z-20.

Trained and experienced cataloger, wishing to make a change between now and September, would like cataloging position of responsibility in small city or town in East or South. C-22.

Young woman, college and library school graduate, with little experience, would like a position as assistant in a public or college library. East preferred. C-23.

College librarian wishes librarianship of a small college or reference position in a big college or university for next year. C-24.

College and University of California library school graduate, with ten years' experience, desires position in a college, public, or business library. C-16.

University and library school graduate, with M.A. degree, wishes administrative position, order or reference. Experienced in college library work. C-17.

Position wanted in New York City by librarian with six years' public and two years' business library experience. C-18.

Position wanted in library by librarian with A.B. degree, library school training, some experience, and twenty-three years of age. Moderate salary. C-19.

Librarian, with M.A. in English from Columbia University and library school training, desires position for summer months. C-20.

Business Books List Free

THE MARCH number of *Book Marks*, the monthly publication of the Des Moines, Iowa, Public Library, contains a list of books for the business man and woman. A copy will be sent to anyone desiring it.

The Calendar

April 4—American Library Institute at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City.

April 4-5—Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

April 10-12—Tennessee Library Association, annual meeting at Cleveland.

April 12—Ninth District of California Library Association will meet in Willows, Cal.

April 12—Ohio Valley Regional Catalogers' meeting in Indianapolis, Ind.

April 21-22—Ontario Library Association, annual meeting at Public Reference Library, Toronto.

May 1-2—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Monroe, La.

May 10—New England School Library Association, annual meeting at New Haven, Conn.

May 12-15—American Association for Adult Education, fifth annual meeting at Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 13-18—Northeastern Library Convention will be held at Swampscott, Mass.

June 14—Utah Library Association, annual meeting at American Fork, Utah.

June 13-18—Vermont Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 18-21—Special Libraries Association, annual convention at Clift Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 22-28—New Hampshire Library Association, joint meeting with Massachusetts at Swampscott.

June 23 or 24—California School Library Association will meet at Los Angeles, Cal.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 26—Rhode Island Library Association, annual meeting held in conjunction with Massachusetts meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Oct. 8-11—Regional meeting of Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, and possibly Nebraska, to be held in St. Paul.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

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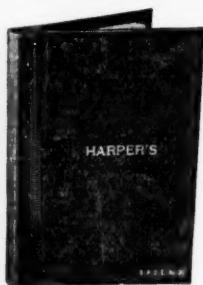
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